BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CYCLES
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH MAKES
From Rs. 125 to Rs. 350
For Full Particulars Apply
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

PRICES REDUCED
Get our quotations of
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH CYCLES
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN. 1913—19.] FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. [CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL And SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. VIII NO. 258 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

DATE	STEAMERS	TONS.
9th October	"MOREA" *	10,800
16th "	"KHIVA" *	9,017
23rd "	"KAKMALA"	8,983
30th "	"NALDERA"	16,626
2nd November	"NEURALIA" †	9,082
6th "	"SYRIA"	6,683
13th "	"KASHMIR"	8,841
20th "	"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430
27th "	"DONGOLA"	8,056
4th December	"NARKUNDA"	16,118
11th "	"MALWA"	10,982
18th "	"KALYAN"	5,987
25th "	"MANTUA"	10,885

* Fully booked from China will not convey passengers from Bombay.
† B. I. Company's Fares. Calls Port Said and Ply south only.

F. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. It is notified that there will be No special train across France for some considerable time to come.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date		
16th Oct.	MALWA	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.
18th Oct.	DILWARA	Calls and Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	
1st Oct	Linga	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports
4th	Bandra	Karachi & P Gulf
5th	Taroba	East and South Africa
6th	Lhasa	Karachi direct.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Taian Maru	H. Kishiras.	3138	9th Oct.	20th Oct.
Yotorofu Maru	B. Takiguchi.	4141	28th Oct.	7th Nov
*Sasuki Maru	M. Tomita.	5846	29th Oct	2nd Nov
Jinshi Maru	Kubo	3195	2nd Nov.	30th Nov

*Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Indus Maru	R. Yano	17th Oct.	18th Oct.
Saigon Maru	I. Ijichi	7th Nov.	17th Nov.
Burma Maru	T. Takemura	16th Nov.	20th Nov.
Kosado Maru	—	22nd Nov.	27th Nov.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. KAJIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

A Few of our Rates:—
SUITS, SILK, CLEANING Rs. 2/ & 2/8 each.
" CASHMERE " Rs. 2/8 & 3/8 each.
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
DRY FRENCH & CHEMICAL CLEANERS,
[illegible] KARAK STREET, POONA, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

S. S. LOYALTY
BOMBAY TO MARSELLES AND GENOA.
Next Approximate Sailing.
15TH NOVEMBER, 1920.
FARES :—

First Special.. ..	Rs. 800
(Boat, Promenade and Upper Decks)	
First Class "A".. ..	Rs. 750
First Class "B".. ..	,, 700
Second Class	,, 600

A reduction of 10 per cent. is made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be reserved without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The Steamer is provided with wireless telegraphy.
All cabins are fitted with electric lights and fans.
The Steamer carries a fully qualified surgeon and stewardesses.
There is no deck accommodation for servants of passengers.
For passages and full particulars apply to :—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 114. Tele.: JALANATH, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office :—4, CROSBY SQUARE. LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Bilah. Mosul, and Bahrein.
Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid Up Capital £765, 242
Reserve Fund £220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,197,468
BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody an Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER
Manager

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND.. £2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $38,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 27 Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Surabaya
Colombo	Manila	Swatow
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Vlolio
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. E. WILSON,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	65,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened [illegible] terms—Rates on application.
[illegible]

BANKING.

THE
BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Capital Subscribed.	Yen. 60,000,000.
Capital Paid-up	Yen 45,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 9,630,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
J. IHARA,
Manager.
86, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms :—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

5%
WHY SAVE MONEY?
? ? ?
Because it is THE BEST FRIEND in time of need.
Because the coppers saved daily will provide for the education or marriage of your son or daughter when they are of age.
You can open a Savings Bank account with
8 Annas and upwards and it will earn 5 % Per Annum
Open the account to-day at
THE
INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LTD.
7 A, Fort Street, Opp. G. P. O.
BOMBAY.
Post Box 22 Phone 5305

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 166,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 76,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 50,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore ourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon
Branches :—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transact.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Post Box P.O. 88,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.
BRANCH:—Surat.
LONDON AGENTS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Subscribed Capital: ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital: ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls: Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds..... Rs. 9,00,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 2 per cent all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS & SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
G. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	6,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL ...	80,00,000
PAID-UP ON 18-9-20	59,68,715

HEAD OFFICE:
2, Mursban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street, Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apolli Street
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allow at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 2 per cent per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below the figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum secured amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
R. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Rs.	10,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs.	1,00,10,100/-
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs.	1,00,10,100/-
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs.	8,50,000/-

BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Mahomedan, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 29 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bazaar.
Lucknow—Amiabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chandanal.
London Office—9, Bhishops gate, Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum secured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
RAJANIKANT RAMANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEAD OFFICE 6-7, Clive Street, Calcutta.
NATIONAL INDIAN
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents
Insure Under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to——
C. W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.
G. N. B. Vaz, Branch Secretary
LINTON BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT BOMBAY

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCANTILE BANK, LIMITED.
Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT. Branch:—MUMBADEVI (in the City).

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,497
CONTINGENCY FUND	1,35,706

DIRECTORS.
The Hon. Mr. Goculdas Kahandas Parekh Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy. (Messrs Hajeebhoy Lalji & Co.).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas.).
B. K. Ghose, Esq.
Lalji Govindji, Esq. (Messrs. Bhuvandas Govindji & Co.).
Jaranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchan Jithagarlal & Co.).
Krishnadas Goverdhandas Madiwala, (Messrs Sakharam Mancharam). Managing Director
CURRENT DEPOSITS—Interest allowed 2 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVERDRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA,
Managing Director.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhur Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.
According to the Govt. of India, Insurance Blue Book,
The oldest Life Office of Bengal,
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to Compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to :—
The Secretary or The Chief Agents
309, Bow Bazar D. SEN & Co.
Street Calcutta. 1 Chowringhee
Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

LIFE—FIRE—& MARINE.
MODERATE PREMIA.—LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
Claims settled immediately Numerous testimonials.
WANTED: Agents
Apply to :—
THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.
BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	31,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	25,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, readiness of settlement, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building).
Lahore.

JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,50,00,000
Paid up Capital Rs. 23,74,720
Head Office: BOMBAY
FIRE MARINE
CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS
CHIEF AGENCIES:

AHMEDABAD	Laxmidas L. Saraya Special Representative
CALCUTTA	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
KARACHI	Rameshwardas Banarsidas
MADRAS	W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd.
RANGOON	Tookersey Moolji & Co.
EAST AFRICA	Bombay Africa Trading Co., Ltd

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas Esq., (Pragjee Bogha & Co.)
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to :—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply
RAE & Co., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEE, Secretary
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS, Chief Agents, Bombay Presidency, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SWADESHI MOTHER OF PEARLS, BUTTONS AND ORNAMENTS.
Highly recommended by the Late Lokmanya Tilak and Mrs. Besant.
Manufactured by :—
THE VICTORIA COMMERCIAL AGENCY
Dacca (Bengal).
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Jarivalla Building,
Sandhurst Road, (Girgaum), BOMBAY.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH-MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency combined with durability. Sole Agents, EMPIRE SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

LOST.

LOST—A brown leather HANDBAG, containing papers etc, between Chawpati, and Victoria Terminus Finder will be rewarded Apply to Box No. 1294, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5845

MISCELLANEOUS

WILL any Psycopathic Practitioner please communicate with, Box No. 1287, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5798

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced L. M. and S. or M. B. B. S. for Charitable Dispensary. Apply GOVINDJI RUGTONSEE, 22, Elphinstone Circle. 5866

WANTED.—CONTRACTORS to tender for catering on European style for Cong- Delegates. Apply quoting terms to— FOR B. S. MOONJE, General 5725

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Good TYPIST CLERK, for general work, security required. Apply Shahjahan Hotel, Sitaram's Buildings, Market. Good salary, everything found. 5878

WANTED—ENGROSSING CLERKS for Attorneys' Office. Those having previous experience in the line need only apply to Box No. 1300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5879

WANTED—A thoroughly experienced ACCOUNTANT with a fair knowledge of correspondence and hard-working. Salary Rs. 125. Apply Box No. 1291, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5822

WANTED.—A HEAD CLERK, who can independently take charge of Marine Insurance Department with at least five years' experience in the line. Apply sharp to Box No. 1295. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5860

WANTED—A FAST TYPIST for a public office in Bombay, fair knowledge of English, and previous office experience essential. Salary according to qualifications. Fair prospects to a suitable man. Apply to Box No. 1292, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5829

WANTED—A very smart DRESSING BOY, thoroughly conversant with the duties of a valet as well as a table boy. Must know English, be prepared to travel in India and Europe, and make himself generally useful. Apply Box No. 1298, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5872

WANTED—CONTRACTORS to take metre gauge railway construction works in the Kolaba District. Wanted also capable LABOUR RECRUITING AGENTS. Apply in person at Navsari Buildings, Bombay, to SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, Power House Division, Tata Power Co., Ltd. 5801

WANTED.—CONTRACTORS to tender for putting up a plant for generating sufficient Electric Power for supplying over 40 lamps of 32 C. P. and over 1000 lamps of 16 C. P., on hire, for the Congress Town built up on a plot of land, about half a mile long and one furlong wide. Apply stating terms of hire to:—Dr. B. S. MOONJE, General Secretary, Nagpur City C. P. 5723

SITUATION WANTED

YOUNG HINDU DOCTOR offers services after 6 p.m., as COMPANION to invalid, rich gentleman or for any medical work. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 1301, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5881

WANTED.

WANTED Immediately.—Complete FLOUR MILLING MACHINERY new or second hand. Apply to the BHUPINDRA FLOUR MILLS, Bhatinda. 5785

ADVERTISER wants about Rs. 30,000 on landed Property in Bombay. Good interest offered. Communicate with Box No. 1296, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5868

WANTED—THEATRICAL CHAIRS with iron stands and sofas for Cinema Theatre. Apply VENUS CINEMA CO., c/o Arturo Boneschi's Office, Macmillan Buildings, Hornby Road. 5867

WANTED.—For lighting the Congress Town 100 KITSON LAMPS, 1000 DIETZ LAMPS, of smaller size and 1000 ordinary table lamps on hire for 10 days from 26th December 1920. Apply quoting terms to DOCTOR B. S. MOONJE, General Secretary. 5724

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—CHEVROLET LANDAU, completely overhauled, painted and upholstered. A brand new one ton "FORD" truck. Apply N. S. GUNMAKER, Automobile Engineer, Corner of Grant Road. 5823

BUILDING LIME (slaked and unslaked) of Ahmednagar, delivered any station, very moderate rates, Apply ABUBAKER HAJI ESMAIL, 17-19, Kolsa Mohalla, Bardhoni, 5844

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—SHOPS and GODOWNS Sandhurst Road. Apply Dr. SONEJI, Soneji Building, Sandhurst Road. 5842

TO BE LET—FLATS of most valuable accommodation, at Agripada Chawl Street, Plot No. 147, Bombay Improvement Trust. Rent reasonable. Apply to SALEMAHOMED PEERMAHOMED & CO., 2-10 Nishanpada Road, Khadak, or at the premises. 5836

TO LET—OPEN LAND, 20 feet by 40 feet in Tarwadi Lane, near Sonapoor for any purposes. Structure on it arranged, if required. Moderate rent. Apply Dr. MADAN, Kandewadi Corner, Girgaon. 5882

TO LET—On Hornby Road OFFICE ROOM, one big hall convenient accomodation with Electric fitting and Lift. Apply sharp Box No. No. 1296, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5869

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN MERCANTILE MARINE AND BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S JOINT SERVICE, CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX, DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing about.
Canadian Pioneer	5,500	20th November 1920

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. 5850

NOTICE.

WANTED for service under the Government of the Uganda Protectorate, CLERKS, who should have a good knowledge of Accounts and be good typists. Salary Rs. 110 per month and free quarters or an allowance of 15 per cent. of salary in lieu of quarters. Period of engagement is three years under an agreement with free 2nd class passage to Uganda and back. For further particulars apply in writing with copies of certificates to:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents in India,
East African Protectorate,
Nicol Road, Bombay.
5819

NOTICE.

THE Acting Municipal Commissioner regrets to be compelled to inform the public that owing to the failure of the past monsoon, it will be necessary to reduce the daily supply of water to the City by about 6 million gallons per day compared with the amount supplied during the last year, i.e., it is estimated that the total supply will be 38 million gallons a day as against the average of 44 million gallons. Tansa Lake is full and will continue to supply some 32 million gallons a day. Tulsi and Vehar Lakes contain only ¼ and ¼ of their normal amount of water and will together be able to supply no more than 6 million gallons a day until the next monsoon. It is unlikely that even if heavy rain now falls the position will improve very materially.

The utmost economy must therefore be exercised by all consumers of water. It will be impossible to water the roads in the City as often as would be desirable and it may be necessary to curtail the supply given to mills and industries. No water can be provided at present for large new industrial enterprizes. The public are invited to practise rigid economy in the use of water and in particular to avoid the waste that no occurs through leaving taps running on the lower floors of many-storied buildings.

Managers of Hotels, Offices, Chawls, Clubs and other large buildings are requested to post public notices in all washing places, bathrooms etc., urging the necessity for economising water. Printed appeals to this effect in English, Marathi, and Gujarathi can be obtained free from the office of the Hydraulic Engineer. Those responsible for the up-keep of gardens and recreation grounds are warned that supplies of water cannot be made available for the maintenance of large areas of grass and that their supply will have to be further restricted if there is reason to believe that water is being used in large quantities for other than necessary purposes.

A special staff is being appointed to supervise distribution and prevent waste as far as possible.

H. B. CLAYTON.
Ag. Municipal Commissioner.
5442

[PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

KING EDWARD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, PAREL.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received in the office of the undersigned upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on MONDAY, the 8th November, 1920, for constructing six blocks in connection with the King Edward Memorial Hospital, Parel, Bombay. The value of the work is approximately Rs. 7,45,000. Tender forms will be issued during office hours, either on personal application or by duly authorized Agent, on payment of Rs. 5 per copy, but no forms will be issued on the day on which the tenders are to be received. Ernest money amounting to Rs. 5,000 (five thousand only) in cash or in Government Promissory Notes at the present market rates (cheques will not be accepted) should accompany each tender. Security deposit as mentioned in the tender form will be required from the Contractor whose tender will be accepted. The Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

CHIEF AGENTS for each province pay Rs. 300 to 500 with liberal commissions, etc.

SUB-AGENTS in each district pay Rs. 100 to 200 with handsome commissions, etc.

TRAVELLING CANVASSERS on pay Rs. 100 with travelling expences, etc. To sell soaps.

Only able men should apply in English for terms to—

MANAGER,
UNIVERSAL SOAP MILLS, LIMITED.
Kapadvanj, Gujrat (India).
5481

NOTICE.

WANTED for employment as CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER of the Kutch State an M.D (London or Edinburgh) of at least five years' standing. Details settled by correspondence or interview. Apply with papers to

THE DIVAN OF KUTCH, BHUJ.

JAMNAGAR DWARKA RAILWAY COMPANY, LTD.

WANTED.

AN experienced PERMANENT WAY INSPECTOR, thoroughly conversant with the Construction work and capable to control labour on a consolidated pay of Rs. 150 p.m. Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned before 10th November, 1920.

B. PESTONJI,
For Engineer-in-Chief.
5762

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MONEYMEN.

WANTED.—A financer who can invest from 30 lacks to 50 lacks on good security for couple of months. The reasonable interest or good percentage will be allowed with the sum. For full particulars please apply to Box No. 1282, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5826

THE JAMSETJEE NESSERWANJI PETIT INSTITUTE.

NOTICE.

OWING to the difficulties of bill collection, the Managing Committee has issued orders to stop collection of subscriptions by Bill Collectors from the 1st October, 1920. Members are requested to pay their subscription at the INSTITUTE on all working days between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Members desiring to pay their subscription in advance for six months or a year can do so, on applying to the Librarian.

SORAB B. DADYBURJOR,
Hon. Secretary.
October, 1920. 5679

THE INDIAN SOAP & MANTLE WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE;

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 5th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 15th November, 1920, at the registered office of the Company 24-28 Matunga Road, Matunga at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' report together with the statements of accounts made up to the years ended 30th June 1917, 1918, 1919 and 1920 respectively.
2. To confirm the appointment of Messrs. Sundaijo Kara and Gordhandas M. Thacker as additional Directors of the Company.
3. To appoint Auditor and fix his remuneration for the final audit.
4. To transact any other business which the chairman may put before the meeting.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) MATHOORADAS G. & SONS.
Sec. Trea. and Agents.
5861

THE INDIAN SOAP & MANTLE WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE OF EXTRA ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRA ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, 24-28, Matunga Road, Matunga on MONDAY, the 15th November, 1920 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when the following Resolutions will be passed.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. "Resolved that it is advisable to wind up the Company as it cannot by reason of its Liabilities Continue its business and has been incurring loses and that the Company be wound up voluntarily."
2. "That Mr. Mathoordass Gokuldass

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF SUGAR, per s.s. "Helios" are hereby notified that the steamer is due to arrive in Bombay from Mauritius on or about 29th instant, and are requested to take delivery of their consignments immediately after the cargo has been discharged. Notification of arrival and discharging berth will be given later.

FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & CO., LTD.,
Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort.
Agents, The Borneo Co., Ltd.
Bombay, 28th October, 1920. 5856

NOTICE

BANK OF BOMBAY.

ON MONDAY, the 1st November, the SANDHURST ROAD BRANCH OFFICE will be REMOVED to the ground floor of Sheth Bhagwandas Narotamdas Kapol Nivas, at the junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads, opposite the Servants of India Society's Home.

R. A. DON,
Offg. Secy. and Treasurer.
Bombay, 26th October 1920. 5864

THE AHMEDABAD ADVANCE MILLS, LIMITED.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS.

OWING to the postal strike the Dividend Warrants of local shareholders will not be posted to their registered address as previously notified but will be issued on and after SATURDAY the 30th October, 1920, at the office of the Company to the shareholders or to persons authorised by them to receive the same.

Up-country shareholders will have their Dividend Warrants posted to them as usual.

TATA SONS LIMITED,
Agents, The Ahmedabad Advance Mills, Ltd.
5875

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SORABJI NASSERWANJI DARUWALLA, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant has agreed to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, sale, gift; lien; or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 54 Esplanade Road, in Fort, Bombay in the Mercantile Bank Building within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure situate at Pitha Street, in the City of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 89 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 256, New No. 5139, Old Survey No. 452 and New Survey No. 8991 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1397 and Street No. 9 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the North by a sweepers passage on or towards the South by Barber Lane, on or towards the West by Parshotam Chimnaji or Pitha Street and on or towards the East by the property of Pestonji E. Cooper.

Dated this 26th day of October 1920.

PAYNE and Co.,
5876 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of CHHOTALAL ATMARAM PATEL, late of Bombay, Modh Bania, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort, a Clerk in service of Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Company, Attorneys of this Hon'ble Court, limited to minority of Balagowri, daughter of the said deceased.

HIRALAL ATMARAM PATEL of Bombay, Modh. Bania, Hindoo Inhabitant, brother of the said deceased Chhotalal Atmaram Patel, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twelfth day of October in the Year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the Eleventh year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay

R. B. PATEL,
Acing Registrar.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Line.

AUCTION SALE OF 503 BAGS JAVA SUGAR.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th inst. at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. A. Jaffer Mahomed and Co., at their shop at Khand Bazar and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Seth Dawood Moti.

EX. S. S. "HAVILDAR."

S B D—Made in Java. Ralli Bombay G T L—251 bags white Java Sugar.

On account and at the risk of Seth Fulchand Premji.

EX S. S. "NAWAH."

G H A—Superior Bombay made in Java—252 bags white Java Sugar.

AUTCION SALE OF UNCLAIMED PARCELS and Luggage at Victoria Termius, G. I. P. Railway.

Under instructions from G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 28th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the above address the following unclaimed parcels and luggage consisting of C. P. Goods, English and Country medicines, baskets of glass bangles, haberdashery, gas cylinders, parcels of Cawnpore leather, bales of gunnies, Moradabad brassware, copper and alluminium-ware, raisins and bags of gram, boxes and trunks and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale, and the goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 28th Oct. 1920.

MESSRS. RICHARD & READYMONEY.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS,
41, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY the 28th October, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE CAPITALISTS AND JEWELLERY MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable diamond, pearl and ruby ornaments.

By the order of Messrs. Dharamsi and Co. Solicitors for the owners, Messrs. RICHARD and READYMONEY, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 28th October, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their auction room 41, Esplanade Road next to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors' office the following jewelleries:—

2 pairs diamond bracelets 2 pairs diamond and emerald bracelets, 1 pair diamond and ruby bracelets, 1 pearl necklace, 1 diamond necklace, 1 diamond and emerald necklace, 1 pearl colours set of pearl raifui, 1 pearl and diamond [illegible], 2 diamond and outside ring, 1 pair diamond and ruby earring 1 pair diamond earring, 1 pearl diamond and emerald pendant, 1 diamond and emerald pin, 4 diamond and emerald and ruby English ring, 4 diamond ring, 2 diamond and ruby rose, 2 diamond and emerald rose, 2 diamond marquise 2 diamond, emerald and ruby marquise, 1 diamond and ruby dub, rose ring, 1 pearl dub, line mala, 2 diamond collar button, 2 set of diamond button, 2 diamond nose ring, 1 pair diamond and ruby earring, 1 pair diamond and emerald earring, 2 pairs diamond butty, 1 pearl mala of 2 line, 4 pearl bangles, 4 pearl and ruby bangles, 2 pairs pearl and ruby bracelets, 2 diamond ring, 1 gold chain, 1 gold ganata 1 gold watch, 1 gold wrist watch with chain 1 platinum chain.

Catalogues is ready and jewelleries is on view at the auctioneers office.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE DYER MOTOR CAR.

Messrs. RICHARD & READYMONEY, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, the 28th October, 1920, the above car 7 seater, 4 cylinder, perfectly in running condition.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON 3RD NOVEMBER, 1920, AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERIES.

Messrs. RICHARD & READYMONEY, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd November, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, 41, Esplanade Road, next to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors.

On account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Mohanlal Manordas Gossria, who is carrying on the business of Share Bazar at 65, Apollo Street.

One sealed envelope duly signed by the said Mohanlal Manordas.

N.B.—The said envelope will be opened at the auction time.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall have to be paid immediately after the sale against delivery.

RICHARD AND READYMONEY
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th October, 1920.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

71, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tanks iron 400 gallons, bedsteads of sorts, cabooses, latrines; rice boilers, packing cases, old butt iron enamelled large, hot presses, boats life steel and old.

In continuation of the last advertisement for the sale of stores under kind instructions from the Director of the Royal Indian Marine

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Re. 1-14. Liberal Commission to Agents and Booksellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARINGDHAR, 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

S. A. S.

With apologies to the post of "EXCELSIOR."

The shades of night were falling fast
As through an Indian village passed
A youth who bore 'mid doleful cries
A bottle with the strange device,
"S. A. S."

A forehead high, bright eyes beneath
Both confidence in mankind breathe
And like a silver clarion rung
The accents of a foreign tongue,
"S. A. S."

In homes forlorn he saw no light
Of household fires that once were bright
At every door he heard a moan
But one reply he gave each groan,
"S. A. S."

"Oh for a charm!" an old man said,
"Death hovers o'er my daughter's head,
For Fever's jaws are gaping wide."
To which the youthful voice replied,
"S. A. S."

"My child," the mother said, "do rest
Thy feverish head upon my breast."
The maiden while the youth did spy
And took the bottle with a sign,
"S. A. S."

"Beware, O child, thy withered frame!
Beware," said Doubt, "a wizard's game!
Or bid thy parents last good-night."
"Try," cried Faith from heaven's height,
"S. A. S."

At break of day all in a band
The elders of this fever-land
Out to temple for their prayer
Heard on their way the playful air,
"S. A. S."

A damsel by a rippling fount
Her garden fence did early mount
While in her hand she held, the dame,
The bottle with that loved name,
"S. A. S."

There with the golden beams of day
She mingled the music of her lay;
And still in climes both nigh and far
These words drop like a falling star,

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC CURES ALL FEVERS.
SOLD ALL OVER INDIA.
Proprietors:—
MADON, SONS & Co.
CRAWFORD MARKET BOMBAY.

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR

"DIABETES SPECIALIST."

RARE AND INVALUABLE SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF "DIABETES."

After a short visit to the Madras Presidency on professional work Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, the well-known Diabetes Specialist has RETURNED TO BOMBAY and will be glad to treat "DIABETES" suffering patients.

During the short stay he has made here before he has treated and has completely cured many persons of whom the following are a few:—

KANYALAL BADRIDAS, a Cotton Merchant, Bombay writes:—

"It gives me great pleasure in testifying to the real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "Diabetes" for the last 12 years—Commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment—my urine was examined by the Bombay Municipal Analyst the Sp. Gravity was 1032 and sugar 5·62 per cent. After treatment, the examination of the same Municipal Analyst; and Dr. N. H. Clubwala M. D. B. Hy. (Bombay) at Dr. Masina Hospital Pathological Laboratory "Sugar was found nil" and Sp. Gravity 1013.

Mr. BHAILAL V. KHOTHARI, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, Bombay, writes:—

"It gives me great and sincere pleasure in testifying to the real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medical drugs. I was suffering from Diabetes for over 4 years and had tried many well-known doctors of Bombay but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of the said Doctor Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 7 complete packs for me. As each week progressed the disease that could not at all be controlled before, began to abate with the result that I was completely cured as the end of the course, in such a marvellous way that I can very well say that Dr. Iyengar is not a diabetes specialist in name but a specialist indeed in reality. My Sp. Gr. which was 1036 in the beginning of the course came down to 1015 at the end and grains of sugar per ounce of urine fell down from 24 to nil while sedi-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
Every Evening at 9-30 p.m.
Sunday Matinee at 5-30 p.m.

THE DENNISTON PLAYERS.

In a repertoire of Farces, Comedies and Dramas

FAREWELL WEEK. Positively the last performances of this popular Company in India.

To-night Thurs. 28th at 9-30 p.m.

For the First Time in Bombay

A play of Striking originality and remarkable Power

"The Lion and the Mouse"

Plan at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW!

You are earnestly reminded of the tremendous opportunity you are given to see the epoch-making Million—Dollar Photo-drama

"SALOME"

The Scriptural Vampire who has lived in letters of blood ever Since 40 B. C.

An unprecedented William Fox Super-Production Starring the adorable, incomparable THEDA BARA, as the Python Palestine.

You are offered the whole Film—all the Ten Parts complete.—

THE ENTIRE PICTURE!

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

TWO MORE DAYS

To see the thrilling Photoplay of Love and Mystery

"The Tower of Jewels"

(5 Reels—5,000 feet)

featuring the celebrated Cinema Beauty, Miss CORRINNE GRIFFITHS.

The Story of a young Lady of Genteel Birth, turning a Crook, and then again reforming through Love.

A Comedy in the Programme.

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road)

TO-NIGHT at 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

TO-NIGHT

Our Dussera Programme.

Seeta--Swyamvara

IN

7 Reels

Produced by S. N. Patanker,

PATHE GAZETTE

NOTE TIME FOR THIS WEEK ONLY

5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Daily

Bank Holidays and Saturday Matinee at 5 p.m. and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15.

Popular Prices

THE EXCELSIOR

Commg. Monday 1st November

FIVE NIGHTS ONLY

R. B. SALISBURY

with his

ENTIRE LONDON PRODUCTION

of

"THE QUAINTS"
"THE QUAINTS"
"THE QUAINTS"

in

PIERROTLAND

including

R. B. Salisbury, Grahame Doncaster. Jack Strachery, Hilda Denton, Elsie Cameron, Dorothy James, Josephine Cantor

Booking at Rose & Co.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 p.m.

"In the palace of the king"
"Around the Town"

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

DOLORES CASSINELLI

IN

"Tarnished Reputations"

"PATHE PICTORIAL"

"PATHE GAZETTE"

IT KEEPS YOU GUESSING!

GLADYS LESLIE

IN

K. D. & Brothers' super production

"The Gray Towers Mystery"

A THRILLING DETECTIVE STORY
STIRRING PRISON FIRE SCENE
STRONG LOVE ELEMENT
AND A BIG SURPRISE

at the popular picture rendezvous.

Cinema Majestic

our shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

To-Night To-Night

Fillis' Great Circus

Queen's Road, "At Churney Road Station Overhead Bridge."

Tremendous Success! WE DESERVE IT HAVE YOU SEEN

THE GREAT CLIQUETTS

The Ariel Gymnasts

MISS RITA WEST

The Coming Star of the East

"DANDY GEORGE"

In His Thrilling and Sensational "DIVE FOR LIFE" Col. FILLIS' and His Country Bred Arabs,

HAJI ALI

The Egyptian Magican Mystifies the Audience with His Astonishing Tricks,

Every Evening at 9-30 P. M.
Look out for Grand Matinees on Saturdays and Sunday at 5 P. M.
Children Half price to Matinees only,
Popular Prices,
Booking at ROSE & Co. Fort,

NOTICE:—Motor Cars and other Vehicles may use the P. W. D. Road behind the Churney Road Station going *via* Sandhurst Bridge and Chowpati Sea Face,

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF

Miss Olga Steffanovich

THE RUSSIAN CHAMPION DANCER.

Miss Olga Steffanovich will give a brilliant exhibition of Classic Dancing

which will commence exactly at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Also a Remarkable Picture Drama a thrilling romance of the race course "The Stolen Favourite."

Prices: Rs. 1-8, Rs. 1, As. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2). (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each).

(NO INCREASE IN PRICES).

THE EMPRESS

To-day 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.

TWO THUNDERING VITAGRAPH SERIAL

"THE MAN OF MIGHT"

12th and 13th Episodes

"The Scarlet Runner"

Lok. Tilak's Marble Bust

FOR SALE

Price, Rs. 2,500.

Tilak Memorial Committees wishing to have a genuine bust or statue of him are requested to ask from Mr. Wagh photographs of the same lest they be misled. Lok. gave Mr. Wagh special sittings and on approval of the model placed an order for a marble bust with him.

Lok.'s son says the bust is better than any he saw until now. He and Mrs. Besant write "the bust is a speaking likeness of Lokamanya."

Lokamanya's plaster marble and bronze busts and statues of large and small sizes are also being executed by Mr. Wagh.

V. V. WAGH, Sculptor,
Shingne Building, Bombay 4.

KEEP YOUR HAIR WELL.

Make your Hair Glossy, Silky and Luxuriant. Keep your scalp in fine condition healthy and thoroughly invigorated by using

KAMINIA OIL

(REGISTERED.)

Best of all scalp tonics and Hair revivers, when buying see that you get Kaminia Oil and noting else

Price 1 Bottle Re. 1, V. P. P. As 6 Extra
„ 3 Bottles Rs. 2-10, V.P.P. „ 14 Extra

Sole Agents:—

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co.
No. 158, Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 26th October 1920.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. ..	29.875 inches.
Temperature of Air	85.3 degrs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer.	74.8 „
Dew Point	70.2 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.657 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.6 „
Maximum temperature of Air	94.0 „
Minimum do. do.	75.9 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE.ENW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	131 miles.

	HIGH WATER				LOW WATER			
Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay mean Time	Depth in feet.		Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay mean Time	Depth in feet.
	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.		Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.	
Thu.	28	m 10 23	27 7		28	m 4 38	17 10	
Fri.	29	m 11 10a	28 3		29	4 44a	18 10	
Sat.	30	m 0 1	28 10		30	5 48a	20 0	
Sun.	31	m 0 44	29 2		31	m 6 43	17 10	
	Nov.	1 25a	27 7		Nov.	7 22a	15 0	
Mon	1	m 2 15	25 11		1	m 8 30	15 10	
		2 18a	26 4			8 10a	16 1	
Tues.	2	m 3 11	25 2		2	m 9 41	16 4	
		3 21a	25 7			9 20a	17 4	
Wed.	3	m 4 5	24 11		3	m 3 49	15 3	
		10 38a	23 2			4 7a	16 1	

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 27th October 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is locally below normal. Night temperature is above the average throughout.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports a light shower. Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Jhansi. Temperature is in slight excess both by day and night in the east of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind, but is in defect in south Rajputana. Day temperature is above the average in west Rajputana; night temperature is in excess in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal except at Dwarka, Bhuj and Ahmedabad. Day temperature is above the average except at Dwarka.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the north and are lightly or moderately clouded in the south where humidity is below normal. Day temperature is generally in slight excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal and day temperature is in moderate excess in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—The sky is clear at Bijapur and Sholapur and is lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is below normal at several stations. Day temperature is in excess at Nizamabad; night temperature is in sligh excess in Hyderabad, but is locally in defect in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and on the Coromandel coast, and local in the Madras Deccan. Madras reports 4.83" and Cuddapah 1.10". Weather is unsettled off the Madras coast and probably a depression is forming in the south of the Bay. Day temperature is in slight excess in Gujarat, Kathiawar, the north Konkan and the central parts of the country, but is in considerable defects at Madras and Cuddapah.

Forecast.—Some extension of rainfall appears southeast on the north Madras coast and in southeast Madras.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 26th October 1920.

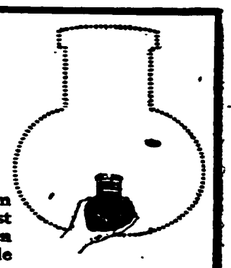
Rainfall has been nearly general in southeast Madras being specially heavy on the coast and a few falls have occurred in Lower Burma, Kashmir and Malabar.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair, Pamban one inch; Cuddalore two; Madras five.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY THE 27th OCT. 1920.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade Maximum past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade Minimum past 24 hours	Mean daily	Rainfall 8 a.m.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Rainfall Total from 1st June to date	Rainfall Departure from Normal
PERSIAN GULF—							
Bushire—							
Do. (26th)	85	67.4	76		0"		-0.03
Jask	85	79.0	82		0.11		+0.03
Muskat	89	77.0	83		0		-0.21
Do. ( )	—	—	—		—		—
PUNJAB—							
Multan	94	67.0	80		0.20		-0.55
Rawalpindi	87	57.0	72		12.51		+3.76
Lahore	92	60.0	76		7.25		+2.01
Bikaner	95	61.0	78		4.48		-0.61
Ambala	12	59.0	79		13.33		+1.02
Delhi	89	64.0	76		20.32		-3.39
UNITED PROVINCES—							
Agra	93	65.1	79		20.31		-3.22
Mukimpur	93	57.0	75		20.11		-2.03
Jhansi	89	1.2	74		19.00		+4.00
Cawnpore	91	62.1	77		20.39		+2.03
Allahabad	93	57	75		25.01		+3.33
RAJPUTANA & RAJPUTANA—							
Jacobabad	93	68	81		1.46		-0.77
Karachi	86	75	81		0.55		-0.54
Ahmedabad	92	56	74		20.46		+2.28
Jaipur	93	54	74		20.15		+7.00
Kotah	95	64	80		31.15		+7.61
Mount Abu	80	64	72		32.44		+2.76
GUJRAT, KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA West—							
Bhuj	88	67.1	77		10.40		-0.28
Dwarka	84	72	78		10.60		+0.20
Veraval	86	70	78		16.25		+1.02
Rajkot	90	68	79		20.15		-0.17
Bhavnagar Pass	88	68	78		20.44		-0.7
Surat	92	70	81		27.14		+1.13
Ahmedabad	100	60	80		19.15		+1.44
Deesa	100	56	78		13.00		-0.08
Ratnagarh	91	58	74		27.46		+0.04
Indore	90	57	74		24.00		-0.40
CENTRAL PROVINCES—							
Jubbulpore	87	61	74		30.74		-0.38
Saugor	91	58	75		24.40		-7.23
Hoshangabad	91	61	76		30.72		-14.62
Khandwa	96	62	79		28.81		-4.89
Akola	9	67	78		31.79		-2.76
Amraoti	93	66	79		18.76		-10.75
Nagpur	90	64	77		27.24		-17.09
Chanda	91	62	76		30.32		-10.93
Raipur	87	66	76		30.96		-11.36
KONKAN—							
Bombay	92	75	83		30.78		-36.09
Ratnagiri	87	74	80		57.57		-40.43
Mormugao	86	76	81		76.78		-14.58
Karwar	89	76	82		80.96		-24.93
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—							
Malegaon	94	71	82		9.30		-1.81
Ahmednagar	91	68	80		9.51		-4.99
Poona	89	71	80		25.54		-2.30
Sholapur	93	70	81		11.37		-12.78
Bijapur	94	68	81		13.06		-3.69
Belgaum	87	66	76		30.54		-4.67
Aurangabad	92	67	79		7.80		-17.13
Hyderabad (Deccan)	94	70	82		22.6		-12.94
Hyderabad	90	71	81		18. 0		-11.81
MALABAR & CEYLON—							
Mangalore	89	75	82		111.60		-8.0
Calicut	87	76	81		183.0		+32.19
Cochin	89	75	82	0.08	10.23		+22.26
Colombo	87	73	80		34.67		+2.19
MADRAS PROVINCE—							
MALABAR & NILGIRIS—							
Calicut—							
Nanjanagudu	93	75	84		21.62		-7.66
Bellary	93	71	82		14.62		+4.71
Cuddapah	93	75	84		10.61		-1.10
Madras	90	76	83		14.3		-7.3
Pamban	86	78	82	0.50	18.0		+1.0
Trichinopoly	93	71	82		11.0		-7.0
Kodaikanal	77	57	67		7.0		+2.0
Coimbatore	92	68	80		8.0		-3.0
Kanyakumari	86	76	81		24.0		+2.0

Take this Power in your hand



Pick up any Bovril bottle from the store counter, and let it rest on the palm of your hand. Then picture to yourself another bottle *ten to twenty times as big.*

That larger bottle would correspond to the proven Body-building Power of the Bovril actually in your hand.

BOVRIL

The India Provident Co., Ld.

Head Office—29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

An Appreciation.

"I am highly pleased to say that the India Provident Company surpasses all the existing companies in setting claims. I received payment within an hour after submitting the Intimation, which was quite an extra-ordinary affair I experienced after a period of half a dozen of years spent in assurance busines."

RASIK LAL BANERJEE. 118-2 Toliygunge Road, CALCUTTA.

Relieves immediately without injection

CURES IN 48 HOURS

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits

ALL SORTS of KYDNEY and URINARY COMPLAINTS

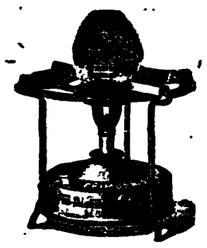
PARIS 8, rue Vivienne. — Sold by all Chemists

GRAND Opening Ceremony

SALE COMMENCING 28th October

Only for few days from 8 to 7 (S.T.)

15 to 20 % reduction even in this time of keen competition.



Huge stocks of cooking stoves of various types and all kinds of heating stoves on sale at rockbottom prices.

Don't loose this golden Opportunity or you will repent.

Upcountry orders with ¼ advance will be executed at Sale price.

BHARAT STOVE DEPOT

KELEWADI, Opp. Kandawadi,
GIRGAUM ROAD, BOMBAY.

We hold large Stock of

Electric Dynamos Motor Pumps, Fans, Insulated and Flexible Wires, Switches, Electroliers, Bracket Pendants, Standards Water Tight Fittings, Metal Filament & Half Watt Lamps of all Voltages and Candle Powers and ALL OTHER ELECTRIC ACCESSORIES.

THE INDIAN ENGINEERING Co.

1, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

HAND AND POWER PUMPS

LUBRICATING OILS AND OTHER ENGINEERING STORES.

Telephone: 1390. Cable Address: "[illegible]"

Your Baby's Early Days

Baby's natural food is mother's milk: if he cannot get this you must give him food which is practically identical with mother's milk. Only so can you keep Baby well and happy.

The 'Allenburys' Foods provide exactly what Baby needs to make him strong and healthy during the first critical months.

The 'Allenburys' Foods

Make Baby Happy and Strong.

MILK FOOD No. 1 - From birth to 3 months
MILK FOOD No. 2 - From 3 to 6 months
MALTED FOOD No. 3 - From 6 months upwards

Obtainable of all Chemists

ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd., London.

F.270

Trade Mark

BSA
BSA
B·S·A
COASTER HUB
Gives Speed and Safety.
It embodies an easy running Free-wheel and a powerful brake which gives complete control of the bicycle at all speeds. The B.S.A. is the only Coaster Hub with a positive drive. It can be fitted to any bicycle.
Ask your local Cycle Agent for particulars
B.S.A. CYCLES LIMITED
Proprietors: The Birmingham Small Arms Company Limited.
BIRMINGHAM, - - ENGLAND.

A Cooling and Refreshing Drink.

The trying Climate makes demands upon the human frame which must be replaced—thus Horlick's Malted Milk is found of inestimable value as a Food-Drink. It helps Nature to combat these trying conditions and restores health, energy and vitality.

No Cooking. Add water only.

Horlick's malted milk

in 3 sizes.

Of all Stores & Bazaars

Blunt Razors.

Resharpened bright and keen as new As 8 each. New Handles fitted Re. 1-0-0 each. "O. K." Safety Razor with 5 Blades Re. 1-4-0. Extra Blades Re. 1-8-0 per ten. All above Post Free. New Razors, Safety and Ordinary and Blades etc. stocked. Surgical Instruments Repaired. MATHEWS & Co., 28, Medows St., (Gp. Corneglia,, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Oct. 24th.

		Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool		7,000
" " Sales on Spot & for Exp.		—
" " Sales of East Indians		150
" " Imports		—
U.S. American Spot		15.22
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakel		25.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Jan.	20.00
	Mar.	20.04
	May	
	Jun.	Mutilated.
	Mar.	
New Orleans 10 a.m.		

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 24th.

Months	To-day's price.
Oct.	15.04
Nov.	15.52
Dec.	15.72
Jan.	15.44
Feb.	15.26
March	15.16
April	15.03
May	14.92
June	14.78
July	14.72
Aug.	14.52
Sept.	14.32

Tone :—Steady.

Liverpool, Oct. 25th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct.	15.36
Nov.	15.05
Dec.	15.52
Jan.	15.24

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 25th.

M.G. Bengal Good	7.50
" " Fully Good	8.50
" " Fine	9.00
" No. 1 Oomra Good	11.45
" " " Fully Good	12.25
" " " Fine	12.60
" Broach Good M.G.	12.64
" " " "	13.10
" " " "	13.60
" Sounds Good	7.82
" " Fully Good	8.32
" " Fine	8.82

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 23rd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	23,000
" Exports to Great Britain	23,100
" " to Continent	—
Futures at New York Jan.	21.46
" " Mar.	19.50
" " May	20.10
Spot Cotton at New York	—
" " Orleans	—
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	—
" " Mar.	—
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7 15/16
Demand Bills	3.45.00
Silver Commercial Bars	—
U. S. Mixed Refined	22½
Do. Foreign	20

New York, Oct. 25th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000
" Exports to Great Britain	3,000
" " to Continent	10,000
Futures at New York Jan.	21.40
" " Mar.	21.30
" " May	21.00
Spot Cotton at New York	27.00
" " Orleans	20.00
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	21.05
" " Mar.	20.75
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 1/2
Demand Bills	3.47.25
Silver Commercial Bars	—
U. S. Mixed Refined	22½
Do. Foreign	20½

New York, Oct. 26th.

Futures at New York Jan.	21.75
" " Mar.	21.55
" " May	21.10

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 25th.

Rentes 2½	54½
Bar Silver Spot	37½
" 2 months hence	38½

Closing Tone of Silver :—Advanced due to smaller supply and little bear covering. Firm.
Discount Rate of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th April 1920.
Discount Rate 3 per cent.

Short Bank Bills	6 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 M/s	6 7/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	116/2
Interest day to day loans	4 1/4
" 7 days market loans	6 1/4
Telegraphic Transfers	1/16
Deposits 2½	46½
Rupee Paper 21/1	41
Indian Sterling 5% Sterling Loans	83½
Government Securities 3 %	50
On London at Paris...France	60.00

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	66
Hongkong Bank	61½
National Bank	53

WAR LOANS.

London, Oct. 25th.

Funding Loan 4½ 1960/90	87 3/4
Victory Bonds 4½	87½
War Loan 5½ 1929/47	98 15/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Oct. 25th.

WHEAT.

Australian Afloat Value	121
Argentine Value	111/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferospore usual Bold Oct.-Nov. Sellers	83½
Rapeseed Yellow Camrai, 42 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov. Sellers	—
Rapeseed, Bruns, Chrompore 42 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov. Sellers	83½
Tone of Rapeseed :—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov. Firm. Nearest	83½
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) Oct.-Nov. Paid	31½
Cottonseed, Bombay (second delivered per ton) Nov.-Dec. Nearest	8.13.3
Tone Rapeseed.—Sept.-Oct. Sellers	83½

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	8100
Standard Copper G.M.B.	8012
Copper Braziers	8151
Yellow Metals	17
Hard Spelter	25
Corrugated Sheets	830

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Nov. Sellers	56
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Oct.-Nov. sellers	57/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Oct.-Nov. Sellers	56
Tone :—	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec.-Jan.	1/3½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov. Buyers	1/5½
Tone :—	

BOMBAY WASHING Co.

MILITARY SQUARE.

Opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort.

Pioneer Cleaners

35 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Beware of real dry cleaning without aid of water. Felt hats cleaned within two hours. Suits and Dresses within six hours, where extra casual within reason.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Oct. 27.

Our market is closed to-day on account of Lunar eclipse.

Our market continues to remain very quiet for ready cotton. About 1,500 Kc. are reported to have been sold yesterday.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 26th Oct. 1920.

		Bales Cots
Cotton		2,010
Wheat		12,770
Linseed		7,407
Rape, etc.		425
Sing'dy'seed		2,495
Fgypseed		240
Groundnuts		2,512
Cottonseed		2,462
Bran		30,443
Myrabolams		250
Cottonseed		225
Mowrawood		Nil
Jaggery		300
Sugar		736
Myrabolams		41
Barley		316
Cashew		60
Gingli		2,000

Bales Cots

Tons.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Oct. 27th 1920.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Dayas	No. 16	1 0 0
do ord	No. 20½	0 15 0
Carmichael	No. 12½	1 1 0
Nagpur	No. 04	0 12 0
Japan	No. 46/1	2 5 0
Do.	No. 46/2	2 5 0
Do.	No. 80	3 7 3

METAL.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations Oct. 27th 1920.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass	5/6	82 0 0
Do.	1	82 0 0
Do.	1½	82 0 0
Do.	1½	82 0 0
Do.	1½	82 0 0
Do.	2	82 0 0

COPPER RATES.

Oct. 27th 1920.

	per Md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper	5/4	70 0 0
Do.	1	82 0 0
Do.	1½	82 0 0
Do.	1½	82 0 0
Do.	1½	84 0 0
Do.	2	84 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		85 0 0
Tough cake yots		85 0 0
Copper English-Bars		86 0 0
Boast-Bars		86 0 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazaar Advice.

Bombay, Oct. 27th 1920. 6 p. m.

Loads	Bazaar Terms.	Rail Delivery.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-lbs.	60 0 0	0 0 0
" " Cawnpore 70-lbs	61 0 0	0 1 0
" Kaiyabi Bassein	61 0 0	0 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Rotail	13 0 0	13 14 0
" " Cawnpore	13 4 0	13 14 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	13 6 0	74 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	17 0 0	17 14 0
" Thin	16 0 0	17 2 0
Yellowseed, White 60-lbs	16 0 0	16 0 0
" Gaizi 70-lbs	25 0 0	16 0 0
" Gaini 80-lbs	18 0 0	17 2 0
" Black	75 0 0	16 0 0
Coppraseed, White	15 12 0	16 12 0
Groundnuts	25 0 0	27 0 0
Mowrawood	22 0 0	0 5 0
Barley	20 0 0	
Cashewseed	52 0 0	10 12 0
Cottonseeds	34 0 0	4 10 0
Forwards	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat May	0 11 0	
Linseed May	18 0 0	

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 27.

Bar Gold ready	Rs. 26-12
Bar Silver ready	Rs. 115

EXCHANGE.

T T on London		1-7 1-4
D D on London		1-7-5-16
3 M-st D A		.....
T T on Japan	Rs	180
60 D-st D P	Rs	168
American Cross rate	S	2-46 1-4
Paris Cross rate	Frc	54-36
London Silver spt D		52 1-4
London Silver forward D		52 1-8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5	per cent War Loan	77
5	per cent War Bonds due 1920-22	99
4	per cent Conversion Loan	70
4	per cent Terminable Loan	92
3 1-2	per cent b a per	52
4	per cent Port Trust long dated	64
4	per cent Port Trust short dated	65
4	per cent Municipal long dated	65
4	per cent Municipal short dated	90
4	per cent City Improvement Trust long dated	64
5	per cent Municipal Taxes	90
5	per cent Municipal Sanitary 91 1-2 to 92 1-2	

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay	5 per cent
Bank of Bengal	5 per cent
Bank of Madras	6 per cent

SHARES 3-4.

The market was steady on account of speculators buying forward:

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd Advance 2575, By. Cotton 1000, By. Dyeing 2870, Century 955, Cent. India 5000, Colaba Land 2540, Coorla 2800, N. Crescent 612-8, Currimbhoy 1190, David 1532-8, Fazulbhoy 16-0, Finlay 1070, Ind. Bleaching 200, Ind 3-4 Malwa 605, Kastoorchand 1720, Kohinoor 3475, New Great 845, New City 800 Pabani 560, Pearls 1062-8, Phoenix 895, Shapurji 375, Simplex 785, Swan 1075, Standard 2675 N, Swadeshi 4240 xd

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 785, B. Burma 680; By. Barma N. I. 207/8, Bt. Burma Petrol 16, By. Tramway 700, By. Steam 427/8, Bundi Cement 40/8, Ind. Cement 345, Kathi Ord. 230, Katni Defd. 1150, New India Ins 3 dis, Shivrajpur 37, Tata Ord. 125, Tata Defd. 707/8, Tata Hydro 240 Tata Oil 225, Tata Bank 24, Scindia Steam 9 dis.

GWALIOR CEMENT CO. LD.

The Second Ordinary General meeting of the Gwalior Cement Co., Ld. was held at Gwalior. In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. H. P. Gibbs was voted to the chair.

Before formally moving the adoption of the Annual report and the audited balance sheet of our Company, I wish to express my pleasure in having this opportunity of meeting and explaining to you certain points which may call for elucidation. The Directors' report which is in your hands gives a brief review of the work done since the registration of the Company.

PANDIT MOTILAL ON LAW COURTS.

AN APPEAL TO LAWYERS.

The following is an appeal issued by Pandit Motilal Nehru to the members of his profession wherein he has described the evils of litigation from his long experience of 37 years at the bar.

There can be no difference of opinion as to the desirability of avoiding litigation in courts and settling all disputes by mutual compromise or private arbitration. You may be in favour of or against the policy of Non-co-operation laid down by the Calcutta Special Congress, you may or may not belong to any of the current schools of political thought, you may not even be interested at all in politics, you cannot, whatever your position or occupation in life, deny that the nature of the litigation introduced by British laws and encouraged by the machinery of British Courts in this country is responsible for some of the greatest evils we suffer from.

I have had the honour of belonging to the legal profession for the last 37 years and whatever its detractors might say, I maintain that it is second to none in the world in its high traditions and its brilliant record of public service. At the same time I cannot conceal from myself the fact that the moral tone of the profession has steadily declined during my own experience and that from top to bottom. The leaders have in succeeding years yielded more and more to the prevailing commercial spirit of the age and have gone on raising their fees from time to time till they have now reached enormous figures out of all proportion to the nature, quality or quantity of the work required to be done. The employment of counsel at present partakes of the nature of a contract of hiring which it was never intended to be, and the good old principle that counsel's fees were mere honorariums can only excite laughter in these advanced days. A keen competition to break all various records in the matter of high fees proceeding between eminent lawyers with annual income already running into six figures and it is impossible to say where it will lead to. The effect of this on the unfortunate litigants is thus crisp by put in the popular saying: "Adalat men jo jita so hara jo hara so mara," (Success in Court is defeat, is death.)

I am free to confess that I have taken no small part in this competition and indeed was in the thick of it till some four weeks ago. What contribution I have made to the disastrous results so graphically described in the Hindi saying I cannot tell, but in the very nature of things the total output during the last 37 years could not have been insignificant. It is perhaps possible in view of modern conditions of life to defend high fees and cite precedents associated with honoured names but I am concerned here with the consequences to the country at large and these in all honesty can only be described as ruinous.

Much the greater evil of the present system however, is the creation of a class of lawyers and litigants who but for the excuse afforded by the existing machinery of the courts, would find no place in any decent society. Their methods are well-known and their agents infest the precincts of almost every court. There can be no greater condemnation of the ordinary law court morality than what one often hears when litigants of this class approach each other for an amicable settlement "We are not in the court why don't you tell the truth?" is not an uncommon form in which a fact alleged by one party is challenged by the other.

Coming to the courts themselves we all know what kind of justice is to be expected in criminal matters under the special procedure prescribed for the trial of Europeans. During the last 150 years, every Indian who has met with his death at the hands of a European has either had an enlarged spleen or his death has turned out to be the result of a pure accident. There has not been a single case, so far as I am aware of murder pure and simple. The climax was reached in the Punjab the other day. After the travesty of justice we have experienced in that unfortunate province I feel that it is to drag the noble profession in the mire to practice it before courts which are the outcome of an unrighteous and oppressive system. The disreputable class of practitioners I have just referred to are but the black sheep you find in every fold and under normal conditions it would be the business of the profession to drive them out. But when law courts are made subservient to the ends of the executive and such functions as they exercise can be suspended at the sweet will and pleasure of a legal or a provincial despot when the enormities committed in the name of law and order are condemned by the British Parliament from which the courts derive their jurisdiction, it is time that we ceased to have anything to do with these effete creations of autocratic power.

We hold widely divergent views on certain public questions, It is idle to waste valuable time in trying to bring about a consensus of opinion on these. The best course is to agree to differ till time and experiences show us the wisdom or unwisdom of the course we have decided to follow. Meanwhile, let us combine our energies and make a united and determined endeavour to achieve what we are all agreed is worth achieving.

The increase of litigation is one of those evils which we are all interested in combating against. I earnestly appeal to my countrymen of all shades of political opinion to join in a holy war against this evil. More specially I appeal to legal practitioners of all grades to take their right and proper place at the head of the movement and lead the campaign within their respective spheres of influence. By doing so they would be upholding the best traditions of the honourable profession to which they belong. Let them organise panchayats and divert to them the ceaseless stream of litigation which flows into the courts. They are now in the midst of the Deshra vacation and can well afford the time to approach their friends appearing on the opposite side and advise the parties to approach each other. Open the campaign on the re-opening day of your court after the vacation by seeing that the number of fresh litigations is cut down within the narrowest limits and that a large number of applications withdrawing pending cases is field on that day and continues to be field day after day. Let these cases and others which have not yet gone to court be disposed of by the panchayats which you will have organised by that time. Within the next few days I hope to submit for your approval a scheme for the organisation of panchayats and the disposal of business before them. The work of educating the clients and the public should however begin at once.

To those who believe in Non-Co-operation—and their number is legion—I say: take your courage in both hands and boycott the courts completely regardless of any loss or inconvience you may have to suffer. What you now look upon as a loss will undoutedly be the greatest again of your life—again to yourself and to the Motherland. A few of you are rich, some are well off, but the vast majority can hardly make the two ends meet. To the rich and the well-off I say it is criminal to be either the one or the other with the wrongs inflicted on the Motherland remaining unredressed and the possibility of similar wrongs being repeated at any time and time after time continuing undiminished. Those who can merely eke out a bare subsistence need only be reminded of the effaceable truth contained in the well-known persian couplet which means whatever is your lot you shall have it, if you refuse you will be forced to take it.

You may be sure that your country will not forsake you in the hour of your need. As you are aware the All India Congress Committee has started a national fund for this and other purposes connected with the Non-Co-operation movement. It is your duty to help in collecting this fund for which detailed instructions will soon be issued. Meanwhile remember—

"The Giver of Daily bread gives to you His wings to fly."

MOTILAL NEHRU.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday, 27th Oct. 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Banks	—	Colombo	21-10	—E D Sassoon & Co
D & B				
B Jodhpur		Calcutta	2-11	—K N & Co
P Teviot	—	B P	27-10	—Graham & Co
H Regent	—	M Omar	28-10	—A I P S N Co
K B Knight	—	Aberdeen	28-10	—G Wall.ce & Co
M Shinkai Maru		B P	B P	—N Y K Line
O Kumasi Hamel		Calcutta	28-10	—E D Sassoon & Co
L Bayne		B P	B P	—M & Co
P Bellaula	—	Calcutta	27-10	—V Ewes

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadur	—	B P	B P	—K N & Co
Arrawadi	—	B P	B P	—K N & Co
Quetta	—	B P	B P	—K N & Co
Kamal	—	B P	B P	—K N & Co
Saharanpur	—	Karachi	28-10	—K N & Co
Shrawasti	—	Rangoon	23-10	—K N & Co.

ALEXANDRA DOCKS.

1 Gobineau	—	Trieste	1-1	—Lloyd Triestino
2 Lowinda	—	B P	6-11	—J Finlay & Co
4 Germania	—	B P	B P	—Graham & Co
5 Dacca	—	Java	28-10	—T N & Co
6 Hirvana	—	Karachi	B P	—M N & Co
7 Syria	—	London	6-11	—M N & Co
8 Comino	—	Dundie	28-10	—T M & Co
" Newvale	—	London	28-1	—M M & Co
Jetty End				
9 Dunstaff	—	B P	B P	—Graham & Co
9 Gralton	—	B P	1-11	—Graham & Co
10 E Westminster		Cornh	2-11	—Graham & Co
10 Kampara	—	Africa	6-11	—M N & Co.
12 Quetta	—	Colombo	B P	—N & Co
14 Gwynney	—	B P	28-10	—M & Co
15 Waiora	—	Bunrah	28-10	—M N & Co.
17 La Plata	—	B P	B P	—J F & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Aberdeen	—	B P	B P	—I P S N Co
Birla Mart	—	B P	B P	—K N & Co
Sardalma	—	B P	B P	—K N & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Western	—	B P	B P	—K N & Co

WANTED.

WANTED—STUDENTS for training in Unipathy and examination for them by correspondence. Capital prospect of success in practice. For prospectus apply to the PRINCIPAL. Institute of Unipathy, 178 Bowbazar Street, Calcutta, enclosing 2 anna stamp for reply.

CULTURED TAILORS
FOR CUSTOMERS OF
CULTURED TASTE.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Every satisfaction seeking guaranteed
KHAPERDA
COOKER CO
Near Cinema
GIRGAUM.

SAL VITÆ

The most powerful but harmless nerve tonic, producing startling results immediate and permanent, in cases of debilitated and worn-out persons, both young and old married or unmarried. Price Rs. 2 per phial.

PILES TABLET.

Effects rapid and radical cure of bleeding internal and external piles. The hemorrhoids (tumour) disappears without operation. Price Rs. 1 per phial.

DIABETES TABLET.

Rapidly reduces the quantity of urine renders the urine and blood sugar free, reduces the specific gravity, allays thirst and invigorates the system. Price Rs. 2 per phial.

ASTHMA TABLET.

The best remedy for cough difficult breathing, etc., and the worst forms of Asthmatic attacks relief in every dose. Per phial of 24 tablets Re. 1.

S. C. ROY, M. A.

Manufacturing Chemist,
38, (B) Dharrumtolla Street,
or 167/3 Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

Dr. BATLIWALA'S MEDICINES.

AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS IN INDIA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS. For all kinds of fevers Malaria, Influenza, etc. Price Re. 1-2 each.

BATLIWALA'S BALAMRIT. for Weak Children and thin adults. Tonic, As. 10 each.

BATLIWALA'S (CURE-ALL) BALM for all kinds of Pain, Strains, Headache, etc. As 9 each.

BATLIWALA'S (GENUINE) QUININE—Tablets one grain each in Bottles of hundred, Re. 1-4 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS—for pale and anaemic people. An aphrodisiac Re. 1-4 each.

BATLIWALA'S (DIARRHOEA MIX CURE—for dysentery and diarrhoea and for Cholera. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S (GENUINE) QUININE Tablets two grains each. Re. 1-12.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH POWDER As 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT for all kinds of Itches, Dhobi, etc. etc. As 6 each.

Sold everywhere in India and also by Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA SONS & CO., Worli, Laboratory, Bombay. 18

Telegraphic Address:—
BATLIWALA WORLI, BOMBAY.

DR. L. P. ENAD.

Soap-expert of twenty years' standing is now in Bombay. For instructions in manufacturing soap on small and large scales consult him at MANILAL MANSION, Lamington Road, BOMBAY No. 2.

INCOMETAX AND SUPER TAX

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Books of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR

Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
41, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

To purchasers of Machinery

We supply from stock Engines, Boilers, pumps, Lathes, Gins, Cotton presses, Flour Mills, and Industrial plants.

Apply for our new Catalogue.

Engineer & Company.

PYDHONIE, BOMBAY.

Kashmiri Shawls, Malida, Palteo, Pashmina, Chogha, Comfortors, Blankets &c., &c.

Price List Free.

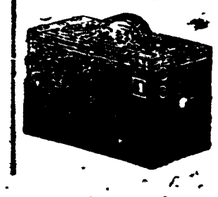
Amirchand & Son,

Queens Shawl Merchants)

LAHORE.

HAND FILM CAMERA.

Re. 125



With all appearance For Picture Making Size 6x4" very easy instants some expensive. Hand Book Free. Guaranteed Apply for particulars to—

S. G. DUTT & B. K. DUTT
169, Dharm Tala Street,
CALCUTTA

STRIKES' SITUATION UNALTERED.

CITY IN DARKDESS AGAIN.

MR. BAPTISTA'S REPLY TO POLICE COMMISSIONER.

The tramway, postal and telegraph strikers are still holding out. As on previous days they assembled in the maidan and remained there orderly and peaceful till the evening when they dispersed.

TRAMWAY STRIKE.

The fitters, employed in the Tramway Company's depots are now driving cars and issuing tickets. These men are getting two days' wages for one day's work. But they have proved themselves more or less a nuisance to the passengers. When the cars stop at any halt, our present conductors also stop working—they would take some rest on a bench and finish a *bidi* before their cars proceed on their way. Although the Company's new tickets are not required to be punched some of new conductors take comparatively a long time to issue a ticket only with the date of issue punched. The eight Police-taxis were yesterday patrolling along Abdul Rehman, Nagdevi Streets and Kalbadevi Road "inquest of" hooligans and for the "protection" of the Company's drivers and conductors.

HOOLIGANS ATTACK TRAM.

There were no disturbances reported yesterday, except a slight one which took place about 8-30 a.m. at Grant Road. When a tram car stopped at the erminus a gang of hooligans who were following some tramway strikers got into it and decamped with some money from the bag of the conductor, in charge of the car.

TRAM STRIKERS CHARGED WITH RIOTING.

Before Mr. F. Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Newby charged two tramway strikers, Ramdulari Kadi, a driver, Rambharoo Zinuri, a conductor, and Shanker Sumar a milkman, with being members of an unlawful assembly, with the common object of committing mischief and criminal intimidation to the tramway Company's employees and with rioting on public road on the 26th instant.

Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution while Mr. Pandit, Bar.-at-Law, with Mr. Shah, pleader, defended the third accused.

The hearing of the case was postponed to 3rd November and on the application of Mr. Pandit. His Worship ordered the accused to be released on bail.

POSTAL STRIKE.

The postal and telegraph strike which completed its 38th day yesterday, did not witness any sign of a settlement. The absence of a system of house-to-house delivery, extraordinary delay, and the mishandling of letters etc., by the delivery centres, seem to have considerably exasperated the feeling of the public—specially that of the commercial section.

POSTAL STRIKER SENTENCED.

Rujnarayen Ramnandan, a telegraph peon, now on strike, was yesterday charged before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, by Inspector Baker, with assaulting a public servant while discharging his duties as such.

Mr. Ranchhod Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 26th instant about 3-30 p.m. Kadar Chandbhoy, a telegraph-peon went to deliver messages at the Share Bazar, when the accused and four other strikers attacked and assaulted him. The other four men ran away but the accused was caught hold of by Kadar and taken to his superiors at the Telegraph Office, who sent him along with the accused to the Police Station where the complaint was recordeds.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He said he was coming from Colaba when the complainant met him on the street, caught hold of him and took him to the Telegraph Office.

The magistrate on the evidence held that the assault on the complainant was proved. But having regard to section 31, of the Telegraph Act, it seemed to him that the complainant was not a public servant. His worship therefore, convicted the accused of simple assault and sentenced him to two months' hard labour.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The Byculla post office is issuing two regular house-to-house deliveries of unregistered correspondence daily from 7-30 a.m. to 10 a.m. and from 4-30 p.m. to 6 p.m. In addition to these, letters are delivered also from the centres.

2. A house-to-house delivery of registered letters, parcels and money orders is also effected daily.

GAS WORKERS' STRIKE.

The situation of the Gas-workers' strike is again growing as grave as it was in the beginning. About fifty lamp-lighters who were "samjaoed" by the Company to return to work, have again come out and so the city has begun to be without lights once more. The Company's new employees, most of whom are Pathans, also appear to be anxious to come out. These pathans who generally like to earn their livelihood by their profession of using "dandas," are now tired of working ceaselessly as stokers in the sun and near the furnaces. The Company has confined them as prisoners, within the premises of the workshop which many of them are not allowed to leave.

MEETING OF THE BROKERS OF THE BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE LTD.

A general meeting of the Brokers of the Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd., will meet to-day at 4 p.m. at the Bazer Hall, to consider as what steps should be taken in connection with the present situation and handships to the travelling public.

BUCKINGHAM MILLS LOCK-OUT.

WEAVING MASTER'S REVOLVER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Oct. 26.

With reference to the lockout in the Buckingham Mills, Madras the Labour Union has issued a bulletin giving its account of what led to the trouble. It states that on the 1st October, Mr. A Bentley, weaving Master, offered to two acting side jobbers promotion to a place that was due to a senior worker who was told by the Manager, that this claim could on no account be considered since he had offended him by his petition to Messrs. Binny and Co. against the appointment of his brother Mr. A. Bentley as Weaving Master and that he had been taking too active interest in the affairs of the Labour Union and so would not be given promotion even if he worked in the mills for twenty years. Two acting side jobbers who were offered the place declined on the ground of injustice done to their senior. Vacancy was then offered to other acting jobbers all of whom declined the offer. Finally, one head jobber was asked to take this post which he declined, as it was degrading to him to revert to the inferior position. On the 4th October, came the dismissal of the first three acting jobbers and also another three and the Manager further dipensed with the services of two head jobbers. Six vacant looms were then offered to extra weavers who declined to work on them, because of the unjust dismissal of the permanent men. 39 weavers were dismissed on account of this on the 15th October.

LEAVE WITHOUT PAY.

Some of the permanent weavers working on dobby looms complained of their inability to proceed with the work in the absence of head jobbers, whose work could not be executed by ordinary weavers unused to that class of work. Thereupon, they were forced to take leave without pay.

It is stated some weavers who were without work and without pay pleaded with Mr. Bentley, Weaving Master to do something for them as they had been starving because they had been forced to take leave without pay. Mr. Bentley who lost his temper at this, says the bulletin, kicked four of the men and injured them. The men nevertheless persisted in their pleading, at which Mr. Bentley, who was excited by this time, took out a revolver from his pocket and threatened to shoot them. Two men, at whom he pointed, laid bare their chests to be shot at. One of the weaver present fearing Mr. Bentley would really shoot, caught hold of his hand, whereupon Mr. Bentley threw his revolver and left the place. The revolver was picked up by one of the weavers. Mr. Wadia, who telephoned, for at once arrived at the Union premises, took charge of the revolver and accompanied by some men went to the High-Court for legal advice in the matter. The men with their legal advisers went to the Police station and lodged the revolver there with a statement which was kept there.

LOCKOUT.

Next day, the notice of lockout appeared on the gate of the Buckingham Mills that in view of the assault committed on the Weaving Master and on the general turbulent attitude of weavers the mill will be closed until further notice.

The bulletin states that from the account given above it would be clear that the reasons given for the lockout are untrue, and that the injured men have placed their case in the hands of their legal advisers, who will advise them as to the necessary steps to be taken.

STRIKE AT FEROKE TILE WORKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALICUT, Oct. 27.

The strike of the workmen of B. M. Tile works Feroke owned by the Commonwealth Trust continues. The whole of the workmen of Puthiyara Tile Factory owned by the same Agency have also struck work in sympathy on a plea of insufficient wages.

STRIKE ON BENGAL-DUARS RAILWAY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

The running shed establishment of Bengal-Duars Railway are on strike. The train service is suspended till further notice.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT LOAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In pursuance of a printed leaflet sent to me by post I applied to the Bombay Bank for the new 6½ per cent loan on instalment system and I was told in reply that "We grant only to our own constituents."

Will you kindly insert this in your esteemed paper for the information of those willing to subscribe to the above loan on instalment system?—Yours, etc.

JUVAIR MOTIRAM.

B. B. and C. I. R. Parel Work.
Parel, October 27.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DISCUSS GAS COMPANY'S OBLIGATION.

RESPONSIBILITY DURING "STRIKE" DAYS.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday—M. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan presiding.

PAY OF LABOUR STAFF.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, dated the 15th October 1920,—regarding proposals for the further revision of the pay of the labour staff of the different departments of the Municipality.

The Commissioner in his letter stated:—

"I have the honour to state that on the occasion of the strike of the scavengering staff of the Health Department in August last the Corporation was good enough to appoint a Committee to assist me. With the consent of that Committee I agreed to recommend to the Standing Committee certain increases in pay in the Malalkhore Branch the members of which were not on strike, and subsequently the scavengering staff returning to work I promised to recommend similar increments in their case. The pay recommended for scavengers is Rs. 18 plus 5 W. A., that for the scavengering women Rs. 14 plus 5 W. A., and that for street boys Rs. 13 plus 5 W. A. The pay of halalkhores will be Rs. 18½ plus 5 W. A. and that of cart drivers Rs. 19 plus 5 W. A. These increases will necessitate corresponding advances not only in the pay of remaining labour staff of Health Department but also in that of other branches.

Since the strike was settled, I have had a conference with Heads of Departments to revise the pay of the labour staff of all branches proportionately and we have settled on the rate appropriate in the case of each class of labour. In no case has the advance now proposed been in excess of that proposed in the case of the Health Department staff, i.e., roughly Rs. 4 per head.

INCREASES SANCTIONED.

As the Standing Committee is aware, one revision has already been enected this year, and as it will be necessary shortly to prepare and submit to the Standing Committee a compiete revised schedule of the establishment under Section 79 of the Act as an appendix to the Budget Estimates, I am submitting with this letter schedules in respect of those appointments only as to which any changes are proposed to be made. The departments concerned and the estimated increase in yearly expenditure are as follows:—

	Estimated increase per annum Rs.
Public Gardens	4,272
Public Works Engineers	72
Sanitary—Disposal of Town Sweepings	12,570
Miscellaneous Drainage and Sluices	5,520
Streets and Buildings	168
Water Works	1,472
Public Health	3,78,582
Markets and Slaughter Houses	4,428
General Stores	408
	Rs. 4,11,492

The Committee sanctioned the recommended increases.

SLIPPERY FOOTPATHS.

Consideration was also given to a letter to the Corporation, from Messrs. Manilall Amthalal and Brothers stating that owing to the practice of carrying fish in open baskets and carts through the streets it very often happens that birds pick up small fishes and drop them on the passers-by, thereby soiling their clothes and hurting their feelings; that fowls are being carried along the street by their legs which is cruelty to them; that the condition of footpaths in the City is also not commendable and that on account of their slippery condition many persons are seen falling down, and requesting that such action may be taken as seems necessary in the matter.

The Committee decided to forward the letter to the Corporation recommending the letter to be recorded.

CONTRACT WITH GAS CO.

The Committee then discussed the following letter from the Commissioner who stated:—"I have the honour to refer to the verbal discussion which took place at the last week's meeting of the Standing Committee relative to the liability of the Bombay Gas Co., to provide alternative means of lighting the streets in the event of their being unable to supply gas and light gas lamps. The existing contract of the Company was sanctioned by the Corporation under their Resolution No. 3523, dated the 31st July 1920, and is in force upto 28th February 1921.

The contract renews the provisions of the previous contract made in 1905 with certain minor changes and the following paragraphs of that contract apply:—

"8. The Company shall at their own expense light and extinguish all such public street lamps as aforesaid, both existing and additional, and shall at the like expense keep the same in a clean and proper condition, and shall also keep the columns, brackets, pipes, burners, glasses and numbers in good repair and order and clleaned at all times during the continuance of this contract, but shall not be liable for accidental or wilful damage or damage by war or tumult."

"14. In case the Company should be temporarily prevented by war, tumult, strike, tempest, fire flood or any accidental or unforeseen circumstances entirely beyond their control from supplying gas or carrying out the provisions contained in these presents in any respect, the Company shall not be deemed to have broken their contract, but the Commissioner shall be at liberty to deduct from the annual sum payable in respect of each lamp a rateable sum for each lamp which shall not have been lighted its full time."

"It will be seen that in paragraph 14 contingency of a strike is specially provided for, and it is clear that the Bombay Gas Company cannot be compelled to provide alternative means of street lighting, if they are unable by reason of a strike to carry out their contract for lighting and extinguishing the street lamps. In the circumstances if such alternative means are to be provided, they will have to be provided at the expense of the Corporation. As a matter of fact the Gas Company have been in a position to light most of the street lamps from a period about five days after the strike began. They are now lighting a satisfactory number of lamps, but their workmen have all along been intimated and are still being intimidated by various strikers and I have reason to believe that those most responsible for such intimidation are Tramway and other strikers and not the old servants of the Gas Company. The attention of the Commissioner of Police has been drawn to this fact."

INTERPOLATION OF WORD "STRIKE."

Mr. Byramji Jeejibhoy pointed out that the first agreement with the Gas Company had been made in 1875, it renewed in 1885, again in 1895 and then in 1905. But in their agreements papers the word 'strike' could not be found.

The Municipal Commissioner now pointed out that in the agreement which was made in 1905, there was the word "strike".

Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy wondered how the word "strike" crept in the agreement when it was renewed in 1905, without any reference being made to the Corporation. This one word meant a lot of things.

The Commissioner said the agreement bore the signature of the Standing Committee.

Mr. Byramji said as the then Commissioner did not take the sanction of the Corporation to the addition of this word, it was not binding on them.

MR. H. P. MODY.

Mr. H. P. Mody said it seemed to him that the Corporation entered into the agreement without knowing all the facts. But that did not absolve them from their obligation.

The Commissioner remarked that these were lots of minor alterations in the agreement.

Mr. Byramji asked if the Commissioner considered it a minor alteration.

Mr. Mody then said that the Gas Company had given a notice in that day's papers saying that owing to the inoimatitns of the strikers and various other reasons street lamps would not be lighted. He thought the present condition might go on for weeks. He submitted that the time had come when steps should be taken by the Municipality to provide streets with lights.

CORPORATION TO UNDERTAKE LIGHTING.

The Commissioner said he understood Mr. Mody's suggestion was that street lighting should be undertaken at the expense of the Corporation. If it was suggested that failing gas light Kitson lights should be used then he would say that taking Rs. 4 as the cost of lighting a Kitson light per night, the daily expenditure would come to Rs. 8,000. But besides that what guarantee there was that the strikers would no intimidate the men employed by the Corporation in the same way as they intimidated the Gas Company's new employees? He could employ 200 lamp lighters even that night. What was the good of putting lights if they were broken?

Mr. Mody thought the Municipal employees would not be treated in the same way as the Company's men.

INTIMIDATION BY STRIKERS.

The Commissioner was afraid the strikers would make no difference between the Municipal employees and the Gas Company's men. However, he was prepared to undertake the lighting of streets by Municipal agency.

Mr. Mody suggested that a police might ac company each lamp lighter.

The Commissioner said he was going to write to the Commissioner of Police with regard to not only these intimidations but also another matter. He said the a motor-driver in the employ of the Corporation, died the other day, as the result of his being stoned by a mob.

Mr. H. P. Mody asked if it was not possible to get military assistance.

MILITARY HELP NOT POSSIBLE.

Mr. Boyd, the Police Commissioner, said at this stage he could not ask for military help.

Mr. Byramji Jijubhoy suggested that a motor car might be employed to take the lamplighter from lamp to lamp and there should be some police men in the car.

Mr. Mody suggested that an appeal should be made to the public to keep the lights in of their verandahs or at the gate of their shops and houses burning all through out the night during the period of the strike.

Sir Sassoon David said this was being done even now.

COMMISSIONER TO TAKE STEPS.

The Committee at the end decided to record the letter and request the Commissioner to take such steps as he thought best to light the streets.

Of course, it was agreed to by the majority of the mehmbers to light the gas-lamps by the Municipal Agency.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO. LTD.

The statutory meeting of The National Democratic Publishing Company Limited was held on Monday last at the Registered Office of the Company. Mr. M. S. Cantain presided. The report of the Directors with the statement of receipts and expenditure was read by Mr. A. A. Peerbhoy. The report was unanimously adopted. The Directors in their report state.—

We regret the delay in starting the "Democrat." We have ordered up-to-date Machinery from America but on account of general world scarcity the manufacturers were unable to deliver us the Machinery earlier. We are informed that the Machinery is shipped by the end of September and we have every hope to start the "Democrat" by the 1st January 1921.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

RAJPUTANA VS. ISLAM GYM.

SPLENDID BOWLING BY AZIMKHAN.

But for a splendid bowling performance by their skipper Azim Khan, Rajputana would once again have found themselves in a sorry plight, when they met the Islam Gymkhana yesterday in the fourth fixture of their Bombay tour. It was entirely due to their skipper that the total hit up against them by the Gymkhana was the smallest scored against them so far in Bombay. Asim, Khan, who is reputed to be the best bowler on the visitors' side, did not do anything very remarkable during the first three fixtures but now he seems to have run into form for he bowled with splendid effect yesterday, securing the very handsome analysis of 9 wickets for 54 runs and just missing to achieve the distinction of capturing all the ten wickets in an innings. It was indeed a remarkable bowling performance.

The Islam Gymkhana team was strengthened by the presence of Mirza Yusuf Beg and it was a fairly strong batting side which represented them yesterday. They were however cheaply disposed of for a total of 109. There was some consistent scoring on their side, six of their men being able to enter into double figures but it was not on anything like a big scale, the highest individual score being only 27 contributed by Shakoor. I. A. Mirza played well for his 23 and Yusuf Beg made some pretty strokes but was sent back when he was only 22.

Rajputana had replied with a total of 67 runs for 5 wickets when stumps were drawn for the day. It was again Azim Khan who proved their mainstay with the bat as he had previously been so useful with the ball. Their first five batsmen were dismissed for a total of 24 but thereafter Azim Khan, assisted by Naran Deo, added 43 without further loss, retrieving to a great extent the failure of their early batsmen and carrying the total to 67 when play was adjourned for the day. The game will be continued to-day. The present scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

S. U. Patel, b Azim Khan	2
G. M. Shaikh, b Azim Khan	11
I. Shakoor, b Azim Khan	27
Mirza Yusuf Beg (Capt.), c & b Azim Khan	22
S. Mahomood, b Azim Khan	15
I. A. Mirza, b Azim Khan	23
A. K. Khan, b Azim Khan	1
V. Ahmed, b Azim Khan	0
P. B. Irfani, run out	0
K. Thanawala, c Narandeo, b Azim Khan	0
A. Rahman, not out	1
Extras	7
Total	109

RAJPUTANA.

Bashiruzzaman, c Patel, b Rahman	0
Nawab A. Hyder, b Mahomood	1
Wahiduddin Beg, b Mahomood	1
Marke, b Rahman	0
Aizazuddin, c Yusuf Beg, b Rahman	14
Azim Khan (Capt.), batting	23
Naran Deo, batting	20
The rest to bat.	
Total (for 5 wkts.)	67

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Islam Gymkhana Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Azim Khan	14	0	54	9
Narandeo	5	0	29	0
Rahim Bukhsh	1	0	7	0
Aizazudin	7	0	21	0

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION IN BOMBAY.

BULLETIN V.

1. The above Congress meets in the Empire Theatre on October 31 at 11 a.m. (S. T.) under the presidency of Lala Lajpat Rai.

2. Members of the Reception Committee are requested to send their fees and donations immediately, to avoid disappointment in getting seats.

3. Delegates of the Union should also take their tickets by paying fees.

4. Application fees should be sent immediately.

5. Tickets can be had from the "Bombay Chronicle", Fort, Bombay, between 2 and 6 p.m.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY STAFF'S UNION.

The following have been elected as delegates for the All-India Trade Union Congress from the above Union:—

Messrs. N. J. Rawal, Jetansingh Haribhajansingh, Ramlingam Gawariha, Panchamsing B., Boni Gajadhar, Rishwanathsing B., Saikh Sadir, Laxman Dhondi and Kaloo Ramdin.

INDIAN SEAMEN'S UNION.

The following gentlemen are delegates to the First All-India Trade Union Congress on behalf of the Indian Seamen's Union:—

Messrs. L. A. Salazar, M.A., LL.B., R. Alphonso, C. Goveia and C. Rodricks.

ALLEGED MURDER AT BANDRA.

An East Indian of Palli village, Bandra, is arrested by the Bandra police. The charge against him it is alleged is that on the night of the 17th instant he beat a man by the name of Ocklat Obra, of the Doobla cast, to death with a bludgeon. The victim, it appears was in the service of accused's brother and the accused owing to friction with his brother, it is alleged, took his revenge on the servant.

p.m.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

It is proposed to give a dinner at the Taj Mahal Hotel to Col. Wedgewood M. P. on behalf of the Bombay Presidency Association on Monday the 1st November 1920 at 8-15 p.m. Members willing to join in the dinner are requested to immediately communicate to the Secretary at the Office, Esplanade Road. Though intimations have been posted to them yet owing to the strike it is likely that they might not reach the members, hence the above request.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.
Declaration of results of B. E. Exams. (Civil and Mechanical), University Hall, 0-30 p.m.
Cricket: Rajputana v. Islam Gymkhana (Second day).

SATURDAY, Oct. 30.

The mail steamer Mantua with outward mails of Oct. 14 expected to arrive at Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ld., meeting, Ismail Building, Hornby Road 11 a.m.
The s.s. Naldera, with the English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.
Mails for Ceylon, the Straits, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. Mantua close at the G. P. O. at noon.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATH.

DASTOOR.—Ruttanshaw M. Dastoor, Proprietor Messrs. Dinshaw M. Dastoor & Co., opticians, died yesterday, at his residence at Dadar Cross Road. Funeral ceremony at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.), to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per extra s.s. Mantua will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Saturday the 30th inst.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Rates for ordinary foreign telegrams to Europe are increased from rupee one to rupee one and annas two per word with effect from first November next. Deferred and state at half and urgent at triple the rate.

BAND AT P.V. MARY GYMKHANA

By permission of Col. J. S. McNeil V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (Ind an Defence Force) will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. H. Bond, at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

GWALIOR AUTUMN MEETING.

SECOND DAY.

RESULTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
GWALIOR Oct. 27.

THE MATHRADAS GOCULDAS CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mechanic 9-6, Aladdin 8-12, Garland 8-8, Battle Axe 7-13, Bluey Lee 7-9, Najdi 7-7, Vallet 7-5.

THE METROPOLITAN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Kirwee Head 9-0, Highfield Lady 8-8, Dollet 8-5, Elphene 8-3, Peach Melba 7-13.

THE PRODUCE CUP.—Distance 1 mile.
Black Stone 9-2, Maple 9-1, Mountain Apple 8-12, Doughty 8-6, Kestrel II 7-9, 7-8, Black friar 7-5.

THE SAHARA PLATE. (Div. I.).—Distance 7 furlongs.
Dandelion 9-8, Arabistan 9-1, Second String 8-8, Peninsula 8-6, Municipal 8-3, Lamington 7-13, Magic 7-13, Dickson 7-12, Meddler 7-12, Bronze Metal 7-11.

THE SCINDIA CUP.—Distance 1 mile
Gladiator 9-8, Love Glass 9-6, Jacky Firth 9-1, Claire A 8-11, Birthday Clothes 8-5, Le Soleil 7-10, Two Gates 7-6.

THE SAHARA PLATE. (Div. II.).—Distance 7 furlongs.
Excelsior 9-6, Bismark 9-0, Marander 9-11, Merchant 8-10, Antonio 8-6, Crescent 8-2, Shanavee 8-0, Honey 7-13, Shah 7-10, Pilot 7-7, Distemper 7-4.

PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The question of the salaries of the Primary Teachers in Bombay has been before the Corporation since some months past, and yet, our City Fathers do not seem to realise that it is a question of life and death to the poor persons concerned. The question is likely to come before the Corporation within a few days, when the Corporation will not lose the opportunity of doing justice to this long neglected and very poor class of public servants. In deciding the question and arriving at a satisfactory solution, the points mainly to be considered are (1) the social position and status of the teachers, (2) their responsibility as the guides of the future generations, (3) and their qualifications.

The Primary teacher is a member of the middle class and has to maintain a sort of decency common to those classes of people. In these days of abnormally high prices, it is impossible for him to keep his position with the meagre salary he gets at present and a very large number of teachers is fast running into debts, with small hope of ever extricating themselves from them. The difficulties, which the teacher has to encounter in his way of obtaining training college certificate have never been properly understood, and much less, appreciated. Nearly fifty per cent. of those who appear pass the vernacular final examination. Of these again those who get more than 45 per cent. marks, have to appear as a test in their own districts. Those that pass this test are allowed to appear at the Training College entrance examination. Here the whole division sends about 500 selected candidates, who have to go through an entrance examination, and only the first hundred are admitted. This shows what a high standard is required for admission. These men after a year's study at the Training College can get 1st year's certificate, and after another year's stay and study at the college get 2nd year's certificate. Here again there is a further elimination. Even if the hundred succeed in the 2nd year examination, only the first ten are retained for the 3rd year. These only can hope to get the 3rd year's certificate after one year's study at the college. This clearly shows the high standard required, and the almost insurmountable difficulties that one has to face before he can hope to obtain the Training College certificate.

This is sufficient to convince any unbiased mind that the trained teacher is no way less entitled to ge a salary equal to that of a clerk in Municipal or Government service. The very high standard of intelligence and hard labour required of the teacher have never come to be thoroughly appreciated by those who hold the destiny of the poor teachers in their hands. The Corporation sohuld now extended their sympathy and do justice to these men whose requests and petitions have so long been a "cry in wilderness."—Yours, etc.,

TRU[illegible]

DAIMLER
MOTOR CARRIAGES
The Engine that performs
Continuously and silently
IN A CLASS, BY ITSELF
ABOVE ALL OTHERS
SOLE AGENTS
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,
Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder
BOMBAY.

RECENT large shipments received enable us to supply or undertake to set very large quantities of white, dark blue and Belgium jet black marble tiles, English Ornamental flooring Tiles, white GLAZED FLOOR and DADO TILES and rough mosaic pavement in flowery or geometrical designs with ornamental border.
Estimates, price-lists and design-cards free.
Personal visit solicited.
Apply:—
F. MURAGLIA & CO.
14, Fort Street, Frere Road, BOMBAY

INSURE
AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, LIFTS & PLATES GLASS, WITH THE
GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(Incorporated in Great Britain.)
12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

SAFES AND LOCKS.
During the last Disastrous, fire in the Mulji Jetha Market, Only India Safe Manufacturing Co.'s Safes remain intact.
Our Safes are being used by the following well-known firms, &c.
THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION
Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Ltd. (Simla) Messrs. S. Gahagan & Co. Messrs. Khatao Makanji & Co. Nasarwanji P. Karani, Esqr., (Partner of Messrs, Batliwala & Karani, Share and Stock Brokers.
Soliciting inquiries & orders.
INDIA SAFE MANUFACTURING Co.
Show Room.—290, Shaik Memon Street, Near Mulji Jetha Market.
FACTORY:—Jacob's Circle, Clerk Road, Near Simplex Mills, BOMBAY.

At the head of the list of Securities in which
TRUST FUNDS MAY BE INVESTED
stands the 6½% INCOME TAX FREE
BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT LOAN
In Bombay, the Bank of Bombay and all its Branches In Calcutta, interest will be paid by the Bank of Bengal; in Madras, by the Bank of Madras.

Dr. ANNA KUNTE,
B. A. M. D'S.
BALAGRAHANTAK.
For Children convulsion cure.
Price, Re. 1 each.
Postage extra.
Can be had also at
THOMSON AND TAYLOR
FORT,
THE GANESH PHARMACY,
BOMBAY No. 4.

ELECTRIC MOTORS.
Wagner A. C. Motors ½ to 50 H. P. Rectifiers standard Testing Instruments. D. C. Motors 1 to 5 H. P. Ready Delivery.
Sole Agents and Distributor for India.
BABAN GOKHALAY.
Opera House Terminus, Bombay. (Phone, 4545.)

COMMODIOUS AND COMFORTABLE HALLS.
TO LET FOR MODERATE HIRE.
Magnificently furnished and fitted for Parties Receptions, Musical Concerts, Social Gatherings, etc., etc.,
For particulars apply:
THE PREMIER FURNISHING AND DECORATING CO., LTD.
82, Amroli House,
Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY 4.

SWARAJ SABHA.

ALL INDIA HOME RULE LEAGUE.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Branch of the Sabha will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd November, 1920, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the MORARJI GOKULDAS HALL, Cavel, when the annual report and the audited statement of accounts will be presented for adoption and the election of the Managing Committee and the office-bearers will take place. All members are requested to attend.

Owing to postal strike we have not been able to send separate notices to individual members. Copies of the Report and the Statement of Accounts are available and the members are requested to get them from the office of the Sabha during office hours.

UMAR SOBANI,
S. G. BANKER,
Jt. Hon. Secretaries.

305-9, Masjid Bunder Road, Mandvi, Bombay, 26th October, 1920.

5853

Notice to Correspondents

All communications intended for publication in "The Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing Ms. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to be as brief and concise as possible.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose, nor can he enter into any discussion regarding any correspondence.

Business communications of every kind (regarding subscription, advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the Manager and not to the Editor.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, October 28, 1920.

MUSLIM PROGRESS.

The Committee of Union and Progress is commonly misrepresented as a dangerous secret society, and its members, at the best as rank adventurers, at the worst as criminals of the most shocking kind. "A gang of Jews and Levantines and Gypsies without a proper Turk among them," Englishmen have been so often told in accents so peremptory that it will doubtless come as a shock to many of them when we say that all such statements are mere calumny. How can they apply to a society which in 1913 numbered more than two million regular members in Turkey including nearly all the Muslim clergy, and aimed primarily at the union of the peoples of the Turkish Empire and the progress of that Empire. One man, and one man only, of the leaders was of Jewish origin, and his people had been Muslims by religion for two centuries! That there were many Jews among the ordinary members is quite true; but there were twenty times as many Christians, and the Jews and Christians put together were but a fraction of the whole committee which was dominantly Muslim: the proportions corresponding pretty accurately to the relative proportions of the three religions in the population of the Empire. There was to be no difference; all law-abiding citizens were thenceforth to have equal standing irrespective of their creed. The Young Turk movement has been stigmatised as Turkish nationalism because it wished to bring together all the peoples of the land and make them proud not of their national differences but of the common name: Osmanli. It would be far more accurate to describe it as the revival of Islam in its pure form—a modernising movement, if you will, but a return to the pure word of the Coran, and the example of the Prophet, which the reformers found in marvellous accordance with modernity. The so-called "fanaticism" of Islam has always been defensive, a mere response to attacks by offensive fanaticism. The Prophet never sought to make the Jews and Christians change their form of worship. His appeal was for tolerance and peace, an alliance of all those who acknowledge the one God. "It is not righteousness that you turn your faces to the East or to the West; the righteous man is he who believes in Allah and the Last Day, and the angels and the Scripture and the Prophets, and gives his wealth for His love, to relations and to orphans and to the destitute and wanderers and for the freeing of slaves; who is constant and sincere in prayer and gives the poor their portion; and those who keep their pledges when they pledge themselves; and the patient in misfortune and adversity. These are the faithful servants (of Allah); these are the God-fearing." "And each has a (different) spot towards which he turns his face in prayer, so vie with one another in good deeds. Wheresoever you may be, Allah will bring you all together, for Allah has power over all things." We all believe in the One God, therefore let us come together in the One Theocracy, and obey the law of God by ceasing to molest each other: that was the first and constant message of the Apostle of Islam. It was also the message of the Turkish reformers who in June 1908 put an end to the despotism which for thirty years had stifled Turkey.

For them the Muslim Empire was the one Theocracy.—a State which once in bygone days had deserved the name of the Kingdom of God on earth. They saw it corrupt and decrepit, full of wrong-doing and injustice, and behind the States of Western Europe in that cardinal virtue of Islam—religious tolerance. It was no wonder that the Powers of Europe threatened to destroy it, in the name of all things good. Let us admit at once that they exaggerated. The regime of Abdul Hamid was not so bad as they imagined, to a general view. Abdul Hamid was in fact a great Khalifah but a bad Sultan, and his oppression weighed most heavily upon the people nearest to his throne, who happened also to be the most advanced and liberal of all his subjects—the Osmanli Turks. They had devoutly studied the humanitarian literature of France and England, and so came to think of Western Europe as Islamic, completely freed from the dogmatic superstition of the Middle Ages. The Prophet of Islam, when he appealed to all the people of the Scripture to come into the one theocracy, spoke to an intolerant age; his tolerance was counted as a crime; he was attacked for it and forced to fight in self-defence. But now, they thought, the time has come when Western Christendom will hear the message. If we reform the Empire and do right they will befriend us. Thus we shall save our country and restore the the glory of Islam. If anyone doubts the fact that this religious spirit existed in the Turkish reformers, let him read the history of the Turkish Revolution. Everything was done in the name of true Islam from the initial vow of every Muslim member to the deposition of Sultan Abdul Hamid II. The Muslim Ulema with few exceptions favoured the revolution on Islamic grounds. When Niazi Bey, that single-hearted servant of ideals, spoke to his little band of *fedais* on the green hill over Resna, bidding all those who were faint of heart to go back in peace, he read to them these words from the Coran:

"How many a little company has conquered mighty hosts by Allah's leave. Verily Allah is with the steadfast. And when they came into the field against Goliath and his hosts they said: Endue us, Lord, with patience, make our foothold firm, and give us help against the unbelieving people."

"And they routed them by Allah's leave, and David slew Goliath."

If a Young Turk leader were to read that passage to his troops to-day Goliath would be, in his mind and in the minds of all who heard him, the power of the Allies and chiefly that of England. Then Goliath was the despotism which disgraced Islam, and Western Europe was regarded as Islamic. That change of mind has been effected in twelve years by harsh experience, the hardest, probably, of any nation in the world. In three weeks from his setting out from Resna, Niazi, at the head of an army, and with Osman Pasha as his prisoner, heard from a mountain-top the guns of Monastir salute the Constitution. And then came wild enthusiasm. Muslims and Christians, Jews and all the rest embraced each other; the mosques and churches were thrown open to all comers. It was the millennium. The joy was universal; there were no dissentients; but many of the Christian priests at heart objected strongly to this state of things which levelled baptized persons with the unbaptized. These only waited for a chance to wreck that happiness.

They found it in the attempts of the Young Turks to abolish Christian privileges *ab antiquo*, which, having been granted them instead of equal rights of citizenship, seemed needless now that they were on a footing with the Muslims. They found it also in the Young Turk scheme of uniform public education in which religious teaching in the modern schools was limited to what was held in common by all three religions—which was, as they declared, Islam—the Prophet's case! They found it in the objection of the lazy and effeminate Christians of the towns to take up their share of the burden of national defence, which belonged to their full rights of citizenship. But, above all, they found it in the hostile attitude towards progressive Turkey assumed by certain of the Powers of Europe, to which the whole population of Turkey had at the Revolution looked for strong protection. This made those Christians who before the Revolution had been used to play the game of foreign Powers resume intrigues; but many Christians of the Turkish Empire, against the urgent counsel of their priests, against their interests, remained faithful to their Muslim colleagues, because they found among the Turks an ideal far nobler than any other people of the land was yet capable even of imagining. The loyalty of Turkish Jews has never flinched. Let no one imagine that that religious spirit—the spirit of Niazi Bey and Mahmud Shevket Pasha—has altogether disappeared from the Committee now. Some people say so, but the same people also say that the Young Turks from the first were all mere flippant atheists. There was another Committee of Union and Progress, before the Revolution, in Paris, whose members, Turkish exiles acted as the foreign agents of the Ottoman Committee. At the Revolution they all flocked to Turkey and embraced the liberators, with whom they had not much in common, being Frenchified. There were some good men among them—Ahmed Riza, for example—though even they were out of touch with Turkish life. But the majority were utterly demoralised, and the Turkish party, after giving them positions, had to turn them out. Most of them returned to France within the year, disgusted with the new regime in Turkey and ready to conspire with anyone against it. They gave the Young Turks a bad name, first by their conduct in Constantinople while they still adhered to them, and afterwards in Paris by their calumnies. They were quite untouched by the religious spirit in the Young Turk movement. Now how does all this strike the Muslims of the world? Just at the moment when Islam was in process of developing on modern i.e. true Islamic lines, in Turkey; was promising to evolve a modern civilisation of its own and asking no better than to do so with the help of Europe, Europe attacks Turkey more furiously than ever before, and utterly destroys the Muslim Empire! What do they naturally think? That Europe—and particularly England, it is said to say—objects to Muslim progress upon Muslim lines, the only kind of progress which has worth for Muslims. The sort of progress which is imposed by Christian rulers is really nothing but a curse to the Islamic world, and the mere fact of its being imposed arouses bitterness and fosters that fanaticism (i.e. hatred) which independent Muslim progress bans, as we have seen in Turkey. Muslims cannot be indifferent to these events which constitute the greatest tragedy of modern times. For it is their hope which is lying in the dust. There will now be no Medina University, no thoughtful, gradual working out by practice of all the legal and the social problems which affect Islam. We are thrown back again upon the bitter, war like phase. Islam can never be complete till Christianity grows tolerant. It may be, as some people say, that Islam still is left sufficient independent territory for a free development; but the territory where development was actually taking place, the Khilafat of Islam, is robbed of independence. That is why all Muslims now are looking with intense emotion not to Mecca, the appointed goal of pilgrimage, not to the Holy City of Jerusalem, not to Baghdad or Damascus, so much as to Constantinople where the martyrs of the great Islamic Revolution rest upon the Hill of Everlasting Liberty.

Notes of the Week

Greece.

The death of the King of Greece revives our memory of the events attending his father's deposition and his coming to the throne—events for which a large part of the Greek nation will never forgive Venizelos. More than 80,000 political opponents of that remarkable statesman are now imprisoned or interned, or were six months ago; but many are still at large, in hiding or in exile, and the mellifluous Greek Premier, beloved in France and England, is forced to wear a coat of mail beneath his shirt, for fear of patriotic Greeks, who say that he caused Greek neutrality to be violated, thus subjecting his country to the treatment of a second Belgium. King Constantine was much beloved in Greece, and his son, King Alexander, was pitied as the puppet of "the traitor Venizelos", as the Premier is called in a long and comprehensive anathema pronounced against him by a high dignitary of the Greek church, and given at length by Mr. Leland Buxton in his "Black Sheep of the Balkans." The Greeks, besides, are very chauvinistic, and bitter was the humiliation for most of them in seeing their sacred country over-run by foreign troops with the consent not of the King and parliament, but of a "Cretan adventurer." The rumour of foul play—now denied—which preceded the news of King Alexander's death indicates the suspicion of a section of the Greeks, and forebodes disturbance. It is not too much to say that if Venizelos had failed to secure any territory for Greece under the Turkish Treaty, he would have had to flee for his life. It remains yet to be seen whether the Greek "conquests"—the conquests of a jackal fawning in the lion's track—have given him a secure hold on the good opinion of his countrymen.

Anatolia.

In a Reuter's telegram from London we are told that "the population of Anatolia, chiefly Christians, is said to be fleeing to the mountains to avoid massacre." A remarkable statement, for the population of Anatolia is not chiefly Christian, and the only Christians left in the territories held by Mustafa Kemal's army are Christians who have fled with the Muslims from the regions occupied by the Greeks, or have chosen to stay with the Muslims rather than migrate to those regions or to the new Armenian republic. The only massacre which those Christians have to fear is at the hands of their fanatical co-religionists, who would mete out to them a fate even more horrible than that which they have given to so many unfortunate Muslims. What then is the meaning of the news we quote above? Have the Allies ordained another Greek advance?

The Turkish Treaty.

Mr. Lloyd George, replying to Mr. Ormsby Gore in the House of Commons, said that the Turkish Nationalist Government at Angora had not recognised the Turkish Treaty, but it had also not been forced on them. He said that the terms were exceedingly fair and certainly better than the Turks were entitled to expect in view of the way in which Turkey had treated the British and the Allies. But the terms are certainly not better than the Turks, and all the Muslims, were entitled to expect from Mr. Lloyd George's own pledge given in the name of "the Empire as a whole." And when speaking of how Turkey treated the Allies, Mr. Lloyd George might have remembered how the Allies treated Turkey in the six years previous to the war. English statesmen have exceedingly short memories. They all seem to forget, when speaking of the noble deeds of the Allies, that Czarist Russia was originally one of them.

Unprofessional.

Feelings run high in the controversy over Mr. Baptista's statement to "The Chronicle", and it was possibly in a moment of excitement, which is weakness, that the "Times of India" wrote a leaderette beginning: "An unbalanced young man lost his temper in the columns of yesterday's 'Chronicle'." Anyhow it transgressed one of the canons of journalism in thus personally referring to an editorial.

Scindia Steam Navigation Company.

The balance sheet and the profit and loss account of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., is an instructive document The Company is therein shown to have made a profit of Rs. 5,57,174-14-9. which on the total paid up capital of Rs. 1,82,52,980 would, roughly speaking, mean a dividend of 3 per cent. On a closer examination, however, we find some curious features about which the shareholders will do well to demand an explanation from the Agents and the Directors at the forthcoming general meeting which is to be held on Saturday. For instance, the assets include a sum of Rs. 10,49,653-3-2 being the cost of alterations and additions for converting the s. s. Loyalty from an hospital into a liner. We wonder how the auditors of the Company allowed this sum to be counted as an "asset", for the ordinary meaning of the term implies some form of property which at a pinch could be realised. By no stretch of imagination are we able to perceive how this amount could, if required, be realised by the Company. It may be questioned whether this expenditure on the boat has added so much to its value in the market, high as the initial cost to the Company has already been. It may also be doubted if those responsible for preparing the balance sheet and the profit and loss account have done well to take the assets at cost, when the market price may be lower. We understand that an offer was, in fact, made some time ago for the Loyalty at Rs. 35 lakhs, but the conditions accompanying the offer were such that the Agents and Directors must be congratulated on the courage displayed by them in not succumbing to the temptation.

Need of Information.

It is a question more of ethics than of economic law whether in the circumstances referred to the Agents should have claimed or been allowed any commission. In the absence of sufficient and satisfactory explanation it would seem that the profit of Rs. 5½ lakhs as shown in the balance sheet would disappear if (1) the 10½ lakhs spent on alterations were regarded as expenditure—non-recurring like preliminary expenses, but still requiring to be written as so much dead loss; (2) the sum of Rs. 1,79,174-13-5 shown as a gain under exchange were considered as a sort of a windfall, which is the result of the blunders of the Government of India and consequently an item on which no sound financier should rely; and (3) provision were made at 5 per cent.—not at all exorbitant in the case of such assets—on Rs. 132 lakhs of assets. It must also be noted that the profit, such as it is, is the result of the dividend earned on the Palace S. N. Co. The report is reticent about the calculations which could show this dividend or which could throw some light on the purchase price paid by the Scindia Company for the shares of the Palace Company. Being the first venture, on a large scale, of its kind in this country, every Indian would naturally wish well to this concern. We therefore hope those responsible for the working and development of this promising enterprise will be able to offer such explanations at the general meeting of the shareholders as will allay any misgivings of the kind instanced above, and set a laudable example in the sympathetic treatment of the proprietors of the concern in place of the now unhappily too common attitude of mind of Agents of Companies which makes them regard inquiring shareholders as offensive animals, and treat them accordingly.

Information or Propaganda!

We have received the following from the Director of Information:—

THE NEW HOME RULE LEAGUE.

In connection with the recent resignations of some 20 of the most influential members of the All-India Home Rule League, numbers of enquiries have been received regarding the changes of title and constitution brought about by Mr. Gandhi, and leading up to the resignations. It may be stated regarding the alterations that the name of the League was changed from the "All-India Home Rule League", to "Swaraj Sabha." The following paragraphs will show the exact nature of the changes in the League's Constitution:—

Old.

1. To secure Home Rule for India through all law-abiding and constitutional activity.
2. To maintain the connection with Great Britain by becoming a Free Nation within the British Empire, under the Imperial Crown of His Majesty the King-Emperor George V., and his successors.
3. To support and strengthen the National Congress, which has laboured for more than thirty years to lay the foundation of Indian Self-Government.
4. To carry on a continuous educative propaganda on the necessity of Home Rule for India.

New.

1. To secure complete "Swaraj" for India according to the wishes of the Indian people.
2. To carry on a continuous propaganda with a view to organising the people for peaceful and effective action to achieve such "Swaraj", and to take such action whenever necessary.
3. The interpretation of the word "Swaraj" as used herein shall not be extended beyond Article 1 of the Congress Constitution.

The opposition raised to the alteration in clause 2 was due to the fact that the new clause, apart from its omission of all references to the King-Emperor and to progress within the Empire, appears to be designedly permissive of unconstitutional and illegal action, providing that such action can be described as "peaceful and effective."

We leave it to our readers to judge whether this is the sort of work for which the establishment of the Director of Information should be maintained at public cost.

Three Problems.

Victor Hugo in his introduction to "Les Miserables", written in 1862, held before us the three problems of his age in the following paragraph:—

"So long as there shall exist, by reason of law and custom, a social condemnation which, in the face of civilisation, artificially creates hell on earth and complicates a destiny that is divine with human fatality; so long as three problems of the age—the degradation of man by poverty, the ruin of woman by starvation, and the dwarfing of childhood by physical and spiritual might—are not solved; so long as, in certain regions, social asphyxia shall be possible: in other words, and from a yet more extended point of view, so long as misery and ignorance remain on earth, books like this shall not be useless."

Will the strike-breakers of the City take heed?

COAL STRIKE SITUATION

NEGOTATIONS STILL PROCEEDING.

MORE CONFERENCES HELD.

ASSURANCE FOR INCREASING OUTPUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Oct. 27.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. A. B. Raper, Mr. Lloyd in a way that gives ground for hope. After an hour's conference between the Premier, Sir Robert Horne, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Bridgeman, the Secretary for Mines and Mr. Duncan, the Coal Controller, and the representatives of the coal owners this morning, the miners' representatives conferred with the Premier at Downing Street for nearly two hours, after which the delegates proceeded to consult the Miners' Executive. Mr Brace stated that the Miners' representatives would again meet the Premier at eight this evening.

The only official statement hitherto made has been the statement of the Premier in the House of Commons this afternoon that he hoped the negotiations would avoid the necessity of establishing a tribunal to inquire into the best means of increasing coal production, but it is unofficially stated that the coal-owners have assured the Government that they are ready to co-operate fully in increasing the output, whilst the miners are prepared to do their best to reduce absenteeism and stipulate that if the output is materially increased their wages shall rise beyond the two shillings claimed. It is understood that it is proposed, subject to these conditions, that the two-shillings increase shall be granted immediately. It is noteworthy that the Miners' Executive is empowered to call the strike off if the Government submits acceptable suggestions.

RESULT OF LEADERS' CONFERENCE.

BEING CONSIDERED BY MINERS' EXECUTIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 27.

The Miners' Executive after considering the result of leaders' conference with Mr. Lloyd George to-night adjourned until to-morrow morning. The Secretary, Mr. Hodges, stated that hitherto nothing had happened to cause discontinuance of the conversations with the Government.

ALL RACING ABANDONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Oct. 27.

All racing this week including Cambridgeshire has been abandoned.

CARINTHIA PLEBISCITE ZONE

EVACUATED BY SERBIAN TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Oct. 27.

In accordance with the request of the Council of Ambassadors the Serbian troops have evacuated the Carinthia plebiscite zone.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Oct. 27.

The deaths are announced of Mr. Charles Palmer, M.P., and Mr. J. F. Bright,

M. CLEMENCEAU EXPECTED TO VISIT RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 25.

Monsieur Clemenceau, the Ex-Premier of France, is expected to visit Rangoon towards the end of November. Duration of stay is not yet known.

EMERGENCY POWERS BILL.

SECOND READING PASSED IN COMMONS.

LABOUR MOTION FOR REJECTION DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 27.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law replying to Mr. Adamson and Mr. Thomas declined to defer the Emergency Powers Bill pending result of the strike negotiations, the Government being of the opinion that the Bill was necessary.

Subsequently Mr. Bonar Law moved the second reading of the measure. He denied the truth of the assertion that the Bill was an attack on the Trade Unions. The Bill only came into operation in the event of action being taken or immediately threatened calculated to deprive the community of the essentials of life, when the measure would empower the Government to control all food in the country. Mr. Bonar Law denied that the Bill was provocative. He added that although negotiations had been reopened they had not reached the stage when it was possible to say anything about the

Mr. Adamson moved rejection of the Bill which he described as panic legislation.

The labour motion for rejection of the Bill was defeated by 257, votes to 55 and the Bill was read the second time.

"UNNECESSARY AND INOPPORTUNE"

MR. THOMAS ON GOVERNMENT'S ANXIETY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 1-40 p.m. Oct. 27.

Prior to divisions on the Emergency Powers Bill, Mr. Thomas in a speech acknowledging the Government's anxiety for peace declared that the measure was unnecessary and inopportune.

PREMIER'S DEFENCE.

Mr. Lloyd George stated that the Government was merely seeking the powers, they did not at present possess in the event of a strike. The Prime Miniser, whose speech was delivered just after the miners' leaders evening meeting with the Government, declined to offer an opinion as to whether he was justified in being hopeful of success of the discussions but pointed out the contingencies in the conceivable event of negotiations failing and the railwaymen and the transport workers taking action. He asked whether the Triple Alliance whose tentative arrangements would paralyse the whole life of the nation, should be allowed to make preparations, while the Government which was responsible for forty-six million people sat and did nothing.

ARMISTICE DAY IN LONDON.

FEATURES OF ARRANGEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 27.

The features of the Armistice Day celebrations in London on November 11th this year will be the burial of an unknown British warrior who fell in France in Westminister Abbey and the unveiling of the Cenotaph in Whitehall by the King.

"THE GLORIOUS UNKNOWN DEAD."

PREPARATIONS FOR BURIAL IN WESTMINISTER ABBEY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 1-40 p.m. Oct. 27.

Preparations are being made to deal with the enormous crowds, which it is expected, will desire to take part in the impressive ceremony on the Armistice Day when the body of an unknown soldier will be buried in Westminster Abbey. The body of the unknown warrior who died in the early part of the war will be brought from a British battlefield in France in a simple coffin specially made for the purpose. It will be carried to the Abbey on a gun carriage covered with the national flags and be placed in the grave with pomp and ceremony befitting the great one's of the earth.

Fields-Marshals, Generals, and Admirals will act as pallbearers and the procession in which the King, the Royal Princes, the members of the Cabinet and the representatives of the Army and the Navy will appear will march to the Abbey through the streets of London to the accompaniment of military bands playing the funeral marches. There will be muffled peal of bells of the Abbey and the burial service will be held and the coffin be placed in the grave which will be filled with the soil taken from the resting place in France of the unknown soldier. The Abbey will then be opened to the general public, which will be allowed to file the past grave and pay homage to the Glorious Dead. On King's way to the Abbey he will unveil he Cenotaph in Whitehall precisely at eleven in the morning when there will be two minutes' silence in honour of the dead. His Majesty will enter the Abbey on foot, behind the gun carriage as the chief mourner representing the nation and the Empire.

MORE OUTRAGES

POLICE PATROL AMBUSHED.

THREE KILLED BY SINN FEINERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Oct. 27.

One hundred armed and disguised men ambushed a police patrol of nine in County Sligo. Three of the police were killed and three wounded.

DISSATISFACTION AMONG MADRAS NON-BRAHMINS.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Oct. 27.

Replying in the House of Commons to Col. Yate who asked a question with regard to the reported dissatisfaction among the non-Brahmins at the recent appointments of Brahmins as Permanent Collectors in Madras over the heads of senior non Brahmins, Mr. Fisher stated that he had no reason to doubt that the officers selected were chosen as the most suitable in all the circumstances.

ANTI-BRAHMIN AGITATION IN MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT NOT TO BE PREJUDICED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Oct. 27.

In reply to a question put by Sir J. D. Rees with regard to the anti-Brahmin agitation in Madras Mr. Fisher stated there was no reason to suppose that the Madras Government would be influenced by any agitation to adopt a policy unfair to any class of population of the Presidency.

INDUSTRIAL TROUBLES IN INDIA.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S REPORT BEING AWAITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Oct. 27.

Replying to Mr. Lawson Mr. Fisher stated that he was awaiting a comprehensive report from the Government of India with regard to the industrial troubles in India. He also gave details of the disturbances in the tea gardens at Lakhimpur.

With regard to a question whether the grievances of the labourers were being dealt with and the allegation that the news of the disturbances was held up for eleven days he said he was awaiting the reports from the Government of India for which he had telegraphed.

PRE-WAR PENSIONERS.

APPLICATION FOR INCREASE IN PAYMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Oct. 27.

Mr. Fisher further stated in reply to Col. Yate that Mr. Montagu was considering application to the Indian services of the Army Order increasing retired pay and pensions of the pre-war pensioners in British service under two hundred sterling annually, if married. Mr. Montagu was doing his best to expedite a decision and would see that the date any concessions were to take effect was not affected to the prejudice of the pensioners by the time required to reach the decision.

PAY & PENSIONS OF INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

REVISED RULES TO BE PUBLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Oct. 27.

In answer to another question he said that the revised rules for leave pay and unemployed pay of the officers of the Indian army had been approved and could be issued shortly. He was still considering in consultation with the Government of India the possibility of dealing approximately on the lines of the Pensions Increase Act 1920 with small pensions from the Indian revenue inclusive of pensions from the various Indian Family Pension Funds Civil and Military. Some further consideration was likely as owing to many thousands of small pensions payable by India, the Government of India was obliged fully to consider the Indian aspect of the case since any increase would be at the expense of the Indian Revenues.

DEATH OF MR. MACSWINEY.

PROFOUND SENSATION IN CORK AND DUBLIN.

INCREASED MILITARY ACTIVITY IN THE CITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 27.

The news of the death of Mr. MacSwiney caused profound sensation in Cork which immediately went into mourning. All public functions were adjourned and the public places closed. There have been no disorders hitherto.

The news was received with profound grief in Dublin and all the flags in city were at half mast. There are signs of universal mourning and prayers for the repose of Mr. MacSwiney are being offered in all the churches.

Soon after his death became known, the military showed great activity in Dublin. They raided Mansion House which was searched from top to bottom while barbed wire entanglements were thrown across roads and vehicles were stopped and searched. The city is in a very excited state.

POLICY OF FRIGHTFULNESS IN IRELAND.

MR. O'CONNOR'S MOTION FOR DEBATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 27.

Prior to debate, Mr. O'Connor obtained leave to move an adjournment to draw attention to the renewal of the "policy of frightfulness in Ireland by indiscriminative shooting flogging and incendiarism and arming the Orange Volunteers in Ulster. The Debate will come on to-night.

KING OF GREECE DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Oct.

The King of Greece is dead.

THE LATE KING ALEXANDROS OF GREECE.

He succeeded to the throne on the expulsion of his father King Constantine on June 12, 1917, according to the terms of the ultimatum presented by the Guaranteeing Powers on June 11, 1917.

NON-COOPERATION IN BHIWANI.

TITLES RENOUNCED: CANDIDATURE WITHDRAWN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHIWANI, Oct. 25.

After the passing of the Non-Cooperation resolution by the Conference, Mirza Nasirbeg, Lalas Ganpatrai, Gokalchand, Nensukhdas and Benarsidas renounced their Kaisi Nashini Medals and certificates. Lala Shamlal, Jugalkishore, Sheoramdas, Mr. Desai, Malik Harnamsingh and three others withdrew candidature from the Council. Lalas Peareylal and Shivnarain, pleaders from Delhi also announced their withdrawal from Councils. Some gentlemen renounced Numberdari.

BOMBAY STUDENTS AND NON-COOPERATION.

A crowded meeting of the students of Bombay held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall was addressed by Mahatma Gandhi and Maulana Shaukat Ali on "Non-Cooperation and the duty of student" yesterday evening. Report of the meeting will appear later on. It was resolved at the meeting to send a wire to the Aligarh Students and accordingly the following wire was sent:—

Bombay Students wholeheartedly support your movement. With you grand success. Uplift Mother and attain Swaraj.

President, Young Nationalists' League.

ARAB STATE FOR MESPOT.

SIR PERCY COX'S MISSION.

TO MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR POLICY.

CREATION OF MIDDLE EAST DEPT. BEING CONSIDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Oct. 27.

Reply to Mr. A. B. Raper, Mr. Lloyd George said that it appeared necessary to await the recommendations of Sir Percy Cox who was at present acting under the instructions of the Secretary of State for India, before making a statement with regard to the next steps to be taken to give effect to the fixed policy of the Government for establishing an Arab State in Mesopotamia. Sir Percy Cox had not been given precise instructions but had wide discretion for the purpose of framing proposals on the subject.

Replying to Mr. Ormsby Gore Mr. Lloyd George said he hoped that the arrangement whereby Sir Percy Cox was responsible to the Secretary of State for India would not be permanent. He said that the Secretary of State for India acted in close consultation with the Foreign Secretary on all important matters, while a committee composed of the Secretary of State for India and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and attended by the representatives of Admiralty, the War Office, the India Office and the Treasury met periodically to secure co-ordination between the various Deparmen'ts and advise the Government with regard to the Middle Eastern affairs. Creation of a Middle East Department was being considered but no decision had yet been reached.

TURKISH TREATY NOT YET RATIFIED.

NOT FORCED ON NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT AT ANCORA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Oct. 27.

Mr. Lloyd George stated in reply to Mr. Ormsby-Gore that neither the British Government nor the Turkish Government ratified the Turkish Treaty but a Bill would be shortly introduced into the House of Commons dealing with the matter.

So-called Nationalist Government at Ancora had not recognised the treaty but it had not been forced on them as the treaty had not yet been ratified. Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that the terms were exceedingly fair and certainly better than the Turks were entitled to expect in view of the manner in which Turkey had treated the British and the Allies.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD IN APRIL 1921.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 26.

The next meeting of the International Labour Conference which was set up by the terms of the Peace Treaty of Versailles will commence at Geneva on the 4th April, 1921. Each member of the League of Nations must be represented by four delegates, of whom two will be Government representatives, one representative of employers, and one representative of labour. India being a member of the League of Nations will be represented accordingly.

The agenda of the Conference is as follows:—

Reform of the constitution of the governing body of the International Labour office.

(2) Agricultural questions (a) adaptation of Washington decisions to agricultural labour:—(i) Regulation of hours of work (ii) measures for prevention of or providing against unemployment and protection of women and children; (b) technical agricultural education; (c) living-in conditions of agricultural workers; (d) guarantee of the rights of association and combination; (e) protection against the accident, sickness, invalidity and old age.

(3) (a) Disinfection of wool infected with anthrax spores; (b) prohibition of the use of white lead in painting.

(4) Weekly rest day in industrial and commercial employment: (a) prohibition of employment of any under age of 18 years as trimmer or stoker, and (b) compulsory medical examination of all children employed on board ships.

There will be laid before the Conference a report of the Chairman of the Governing Body dealing with the work of the International Labour Office from the time of its creation after the Washington Conference and report of the Director of the International Labour Office dealing with the application of the draft conventions and recommendations adopted by the Washington Conference.

The Conference will also be furnished with a report from the International Commission, which will meet in advance to consider the conditions of employment of labour migration between the States which form a League of Nations.

NOMINATION OF DELEGATES AND ADVISERS.

The right of nominating all delegates and advisers rests with the Government of each member-State and in selecting delegates and advisers for employers and labour, the Government of India, will naturally attach great importance to recommendations from recognised representative associations of employers and labour. In view of the fact that the Conference will scrutinise the credentials of all delegates and advisers, it is obviously desirable to select as employers and labour representatives those who are or have been actual employers and manual labourers respectively. At the same time the Government of India whilst calling attention to the fact that the majority of the items to be discussed are of a technical nature, realise that under the existing conditions in this country the Conference might be justifiably urged to permit some latitude regarding qualifications of representatives nominated. In forwarding recommendations, therefore, organisations are requested to state general and special qualifications of their nominees for communication to the Conference. Ability to speak and understand English is preferable both for the delegates and advisers, but is not indispensable. All suggestions as to the nomination of non-Government delegates and advisers should reach the Government of India at the earliest possible date and in any case not later than the 30th November, 1920, in order to enable Government to consider and report their selections and to make adequate arrangements for the deputation. The Government of India will pay travelling expenses of all delegates and advisers finally nominated, whether they represent Government or not.

INDIANS OVERSEAS.

THEIR PITIFUL LOT.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE E. AFRICA?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 27.

Mr. Andrews visited Ahmedabad yesterday, a special meeting of the Senate of the Gujerat National University was called early in the day to meet him and discuss educational problems with him. He strongly recommended that the atmosphere about the new university must be Gujarati, but he laid stress on the fact that India has always stood for humanity at large and this feature of her ancient culture should not be narrowed down to Nationalism, as understood in the West.

He addressed a mass meeting of 10,000 in the evening on the Sabarmati sands on the "Situation in British Dominions beyond the Seas." He had received serious news from east Africa and intended to visit it after consultation with Mr Gandhi. With the view he had wired to Messrs Thomas Cook to book his passage on the steamer Karapara, sailing on the 5th November. He related how disgracefully Indians were treated outside India. He maintained "segregation is degradation" and he had wired to East Africa to resist segregation to the utmost. He hoped Passive Resistance would begin in East Africa. Segregation meant all sort of comforts and better facilities for Europeans areas at the expense of Indians, who pay the same municipal taxes. He related how Mr. Abdul Rasul Alladina Vishram was called upon to vacate the lands, which his father held as freehold. for long time, Even Negroes are instigated to humiliate Indians and Mr. Andrews has witnessed many incidents. He related how a European lad of 12 and a European conductor assaulted Ramdas, son of Mr. Gandhi on the Johnnasberg station, where he had been to see Mr. Andrews off.

He related his experiences in the Fiji Islands, "men and women are deceitfully recruited and packed-off to distant countries, where their eyes are always wet with tears over the cruelties meted out to them. They all long to return to the Mother Country." People thronged round Mr. Andrews clamouring for a ship to take them back home. He narrated the story of a father, who was haunted every night by dream of his weeping daughter, calling for him in vain. He was almost mad and followed Mr. Andrews wherever he went. This narration drew tears from the audience.

Mr. Andrews maintained Swarajya was the only remedy and concluded his speech with "Vande Mataram" thrice repeated.

CONGRESS CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT.

MISLEADING SUMMARY OF REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 25.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Editor, "Swadesamitran" writes:—

Once again a misleading summary of the report of the Congress constitution sub-Committee is going round the press. While it is correct to state that the words "with or without British connection" in the creed as originally suggested have been dropped and the words "legitimate and peaceful means of attaining Swaraj" are inserted, it is not correct to state that the sub-committee have agreed to the rigid and narrow limitation of the number of delegates to the Congress and conditions of their election as set out in the press message. It is necessary to state that the majority of the sub-committee are against these limitations altogether, which have been put forward solely by Mahatma Gandhi. To quote the words of the report as drafted by Mahatma Gandhi himself, "we have not been able to agree to the principle."

ALIGARH COLLEGE AFFAIRS

MR. GANDHI NOT INVITED TO TRUSTEES' MEETING.

"WE STRONGLY ADHERE TO OLD ESTABLISHED POLICY."

(Associated Press.)

ALIGARH, Oct. 26.

The following telegram was sent by the Honorary Secretary M. A. O. College in reply to Mr. Gandhi's communications.

"Thanks for your letter. Regret cannot invite you to the meeting on the 27th, which is purely Trustees' consultation meeting. We firmly and strongly adhere to our old established policy and sincerely wish to uphold it peacefully. The rumour that assistance of the police and Government is being invoked for our meeting or against anybody is absolutely false and groundless."

SITUATION CONFUSED.

COLLEGE CLOSED "SINE DIE"

Mr. Yunus, Bar-at-law, at Aligarh wires.—I had a talk with Principal and Secretary. Situation is confused. College which is nearly deserted will be closing to-morrow "sine die." Some trustees including Prince Hamidulla Khan have already arrived and more are arriving by every train. Parens are unanimously against Non-cooperation and hence future is hopeful.

ALIGARH STUDENTS' STAND.

CALCUTTA'S SUPPORT.

The Secretary, Bengal Khilafat Committee, wires from Calcutta under date October 26:—

At a public meeting of the citizens of Calcutta under the presidency of Babu Sirish Chandra Chatterjee on October 22nd the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

The citizens of Calcutta assembled at a public meeting at the College Square urges upon the trustees of the Aligarh College to renounce at once the Government aid and withdraw affiliation of the College from the Allahabad University in obedience to the Non-Cooperation resolution passed by the Indian National Congress and All-India Moslem League in Calcutta and this meeting also impresses upon the students of the College the necessity of standing firm in their resolve to turn the College into a national institution.

FURTHER SUPPORT.

At a public meeting of the people of Matiaburuz, Calcutta, about ten thousand people attending on Friday, the 22nd October, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

Resolved that this meeting of the people of Matiaburuz urges upon the Trustees of the Aligarh College to renounce at once the Government aid and withdraw affiliation of the College from the Allahabad University in obedience to the Non-Cooperation Resolution passed by the Central Khilafat Committee in accordance with the injunctions of the Holy Quaran, and this meeting also impresses upon the students of the College the necessity of standing firm in their resolve to turn the College into a national institution with the help of the Central Khilafat Committee.

ALIGARH COLLEGE AFFAIRS

STUDENTS' FIRM STAND.

(From a Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, Oct. 27.

The following urgent application has been sent to the Principal by about one hundred and sixty College students last night:—

Sir,—We understand that you have furnished to-day to the Syndicate an estimate of the number of Non-Cooperators among the students now in residence in the College. So far as we are aware your estimate is incorrect; and we hereby inform you, that we the undersigned are now in residence in the College and are firm adherents of the Non-Cooperation movement. We hope you will kindly inform the Hon. Secretary and the Trustees before to-morrow morning's meeting that we the undersigned are Non-Cooperators.

We are aware that a considerable pressure has been brought to bear upon the students to return home before 29th October and many have already left. We trust you will bring this also to the notice of the Hon. Secretary, so that the Trustees may be informed of the true state of affairs.

Amongst the signatories are 14 graduates, 37 fourth year, 24 third year, 52 second year and 35 first year students.

The facts are these: it appears that the Principal in a meeting of the Syndicate said there were not more than sixty Non-Cooperators in the College. On hearing this Mr. Mohamed Ali asked the students to assemble in one place in order to ascertain the exact number of Non-cooperators. Most of the students present assembled and Mr. Mohamed Ali addressed them; and the rest to go to their rooms. He told all the Non-Cooperators what hardships they will have to undergo as Non-Cooperators and frankly advised them to desist from Non-Cooperation if they were not sure of remaining firm by their resolve. He also declared that the students should patiently submit to all hardships and not on any amount of provocation should have recourse to violence. He emphatically denounced the people who were spreading rumours of intended violence on the part of the Non-Cooperators and emphasised the non-violent feature of Non-Cooperation.

The above application was then drafted and signatures affixed. Despite the fact as a result of all manner of pressure and undue influence brought to bear upon the students most having gone home, it is very satisfactory to note that 160 have signed the above application.

The Trustees are holding an informal meeting to-day and their decision will be pregnant with momentous issues for the future of Aligarh and India. All are anxiously awaiting the decision of the Trustees. Telegrams and letters of congratulations urging the Trustees to adopt Non-Cooperation and students to stand firm by their resolve, have also been received from the students of various places.

(From a Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, Oct. 26.

The Principal, Aligarh College, is trying his best to empty the College. Some members of the staff are constantly visiting rooms of students and urging them in all possible ways to go home at least for a week. The authorities even issue railway tickets to such students as have no passage money. The most ridiculous part of the wohle affair is that the classes are still going on while as a matter of fact, the students are pressed and coaxed to go home. Mr. Mohomedali has gone to Moradabad and is expected here to-day. Moulana Abulkalam Azad is here and spends his time in interviewing students and removing their doubts. Arrangements are being made for starting a new Muslim University on the 29th instant. Telegrams and letters of congratulations urging the Trustees to give up Government aid and disaffiliate the College, and urging the students to stand firm by their resolve, are coming from many places.

THE COLLEGE TRUSTEES.

(Associated Press.)

ALIGARH, Oct. 27.

The Trustees of the M. A. O. College are coming. Most of the U. P. Trustees arrived yesterday. The Trustees from Hyderabad and Bhopal, including Prince Hamidullah Khan, arrived last night. Oudh and the Punjab Trustees will arrive to-night. Parents are still coming. Letters and telegrams numbering about 350 have been received, expressing strong disapproval of agitation in Aligarh. Many boys have been temporarily removed by parents and by the last night about three-fourths of the boarders had gone. H. H. the Nawab of Rampur has addressed a letter to the Hon. Secretary, declaring himself strongly opposed to the present movement and in view of the unfortunate and serious situation has ordered all Rampur subjects studying in the College to withdraw till satisfactory conditions are established.

SITUATION IN ALIGARH.

NO GROUNRS FOR ANXIETY.

(From a Correspondent.)

Principal Ziauddin has been frantically wiring about the grave situation at Aligarh from day to day. But, strange to say, he has been unable to move the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Mahomadali, to action. The Syndicate, consisting of local Trustees, has been sitting as a War Council, and has usurped the functions of the Trustees. The situation is no more grave than what it is all over India. The students have been behaving in a most orderly fashion. The old order of things is changing rapidly, as it should be in the face of the great danger to Islam and the country. Our young men have to respond to the call of duty towards Islam and their country, and they have done so magnificently.

Many of the parents who came to Aligarh on the frenzied call of the Principal, went back disgusted with the sensational tactics of the Principal. Luckily they went back with more of religion in them than they had come with, and with greater respect and pride in their boys.

Though the situation is reported to be grave, the Hon. Secretary has not yet summoned any meeting of the Trustees. The reported meeting on the 27th is no meeting at all, as no agenda or intimation for the same has been given to the Trustees. Only some Aligarh enthusiasts, with the Principal and Hon. Secretary at their head, have issued a short notice calling some of the Trustees to Aligarh for the 27th. The Trustees invited to their consultation meeting are only those in whom the authorities at Aligarh repose confidence and who are reputed to possess conservative and servile instincts. There is nothing to be alarmed at whenever and whatever the Trustees may decide.

NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

In case they do not follow the good example set to them by the Trustees of the Islamia College, Lahore, the students' education is not going to suffer and to be interrupted for a single moment. The whole scheme for Muslim National University is ready in hand and merely requires to be declared and put into practice. Hereafter Muslim boys will receive their education in a purer and freer atmosphere at the hands of the best intellects and products of their country and the Aligarh College would have been freed from the suffocating atmosphere of prestige and power.

NEW MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

WHOLE SCHEME READY

Latest news received in Bombay about the Aligarh College affairs show that though the situation is reported to be grave, the Hon. Secretary has not yet summoned any meeting of the Trustees, and that the meeting announced to be held on the 27th inst. is no meeting at all as no agenda or intimation for the same has been given to the Trustees. The message emphasises that the whole scheme for Muslim National University is ready in hand and merely requires to be declared and put into practice.

AMRITSAR SCHOOLS.

STUDENTS WALK OUT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 26.

The "Tribune's" Amritsar correspondent wires:—

Students of Islamia and Dayanand schools went on strikie yesterday and walked out. They went round the city getting other schools to join. The Mission Baijanath and Sanatan schools are emptied. Police are guarding Government school. They have left it alone. In the afternoon, all met at Aitchison Park, the Government and Hindu High School students also going there. They resolved that ten volunteers from each school should daily patrol outside the schools, politely disturbing those attending schools or taking down their names, in order to wait upon their parents and ask them to allow their sons' joining. Notice to various managing bodies have been given to stop grants and disaffiliate or that otherwise students would stay away.

LETTER TO KHALSA COLLEGE MANAGEMENT.

The following letter has been addressed to the members of the Managing Committee of the Khalsa College, Amritsar by a large number of Sikh resident students and some non-Sikh students of the Khalsa College.

"Gentlemen We, the resident students of this College beg respectfully to notify to the Managing Committee and staff that we have, in terms of the Sikh League, Muslim League and Indian National Congress resolutions, adopted the programme of Non-Cooperation in so far as it is applicable to us and we beg, therefore, further to respectfully notify that unless you sever all connections with Government, whether by way of grant-in-aid, affiliation or any other control on or before the 5th of November, we shall deem it our religious duty to withdraw ourselves from the College. We hope and pray that the Managing Committee and staff will be pleased to respect the wishes of the country so emphatically expressed by its three representative organisations.

LAHORE TRUSTEES AGAINST DISAFFILIATION.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 26.

The following telegram over the signature of the Hon. Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, the Hon. Mr. Fazli Hussain, the Hon. Justice Abdul Raoof and Shaikh Abdul Qadir, has been sent to Mr. Syed Mohamed Ali, Honorary Secretary, Aligarh College:—

"All Trustees in Lahore strongly opposed to Non-Coopegation. Our votes should be recorded against disaffiliation and refusal of grant. Contrary rumours witohut foundation."

WARNING TO PUNJAB STUDENTS.

AGAINST BOYCOTT OF COLLEGE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 26.

A letter has been circulated among the students of the Punjab University by members of the Government College League of Order in course of which it warns the students not to take any part in Non-Cooperation movement and says:—

"You are aware of the fact that at the time of partition of Bengal there were some students in that province who did sacrifice their education for higher politics and with what disastrous effect? Can you measure the total loss that the country will have to suffer Are you aware of any alternative scheme of education propounded and decided upon by our countrymen? Do you not think that in the absence of any such scheme it is suicidal to pull down the present system? Where are Non-Cooperators leading us to? Will not this movemnt end in chaos and revolution? Do you not think it to be the greatest error of judgment in modern India politics?

PANDIT NEHRU ON NON-COOPERATION.

FUTILITY OF COUNCIL WORK.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 26.

At a public meeting held here last night Pundit Motilal Nehru delivered an address on Non-Co-operation in course of which he declared that Non-Co-operation was not an end in itself but means to an end. The time had come, said the Pandit, for a definite declaration of their intentions. Luxury and freedom could not exist together. They never said they would kill the whole Government system on the very first day but that was their object in the end. The Pandit dwelt at length on the futility of the Council work and addressing students said if they left colleges he assured them their studies would not suffer and national universities would naturally spring up.

MR. ANDREWS AT HYDERABAD

HEARTY RECEPTION BY STUDENTS

(From our own Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Oct. 23.

Hyderabad has had the pleasure of a three days' visit from Mr. C. F. Andrews and the Sind National College had the honour of having him for nearly one and a half out of those three days. Mr. Andrews came to see the College on the day of his arrival and was immensely pleased with all he saw. In the course of his address to the assembled College and High School he said, "It has been my very great wish to come to this College. I have been to the Madanapalle College and seen the great work that has been accomplished there. My next wish was to come to Hyderabad and see the National College here. And what I have seen this morning has impressed me far more than I can say. I am particularly glad to see how the work o fthe hand,—the industrial side, the carpet weaving and other sides of the industrial work—is taking its natural place within the National College". He then went on to tell the students how they can serve their Motherland. By keeping alive and burning within their hearts the spiritual truths which have kept India fresh and young while other nations have grown old and died. "The atmophere of modern Indian cities has become saturated with materialism. Thank God the country districts are not as yet so insiduously affected. Religion is the one foundation of all true political action, of all true social service, of all true national regeneration."

In the evening he gave a lecture on "National Education" in the Holmestead Hall, with Mr. Ernest Wood, Principal of the National College, in the chair, in which he urged his audience to help to raise the College to the highest point of success.

The whole of the next afternoon he spent at the College. The students invited him to breakfast and cooked a most appetising meal to which about eighty persons sat down. In the evening he was the guest of the Staff and a group photograph was taken, after which he left for his lecture in the Besant Hall on "The Future of Religion." Before he left the Staff of the College presented him with a prayer carpet, and Mr. Melharam, M.V. a College student, made him two rubber stamps, one of his name and address, the other a small portrait of Rabindranath Tagore.

Mr. Andrews during his short stay has endeared himself to all students and public alike by his simpe life, earnest speech, lovable and spiritual nature and it is the hope of all that he will come again and spend a longer time, especially among the students whom he loves.

MAULVI ZAFAR ALI I/I

SENTENCED TO 5 YEARS' TRANSPORTATION.

SENSATION IN LAHORE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 27.

Judgment was pronounced to-day in the case against Maulvi Zafar Ali Khan, Editor, the "zemindar", who stood charged with offences under sections 124A and 153A of the India Penal Code.

Maulvi Zafar Ali Khan was sentenced to five years' transportation and Rs. 1,000 fine, under section 124A, and to two years' rigorous imprisonment under section 153A, the sentences to run concurrently.

The news of the sentence immediately created a sensation in the city and a *hartal* is being observed.

ZAFAR ALI'S TREATMENT IN JAIL

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 26.

A Punjab Government Press communique just issued states:—

A speech was recently reported in some local papers in which the speaker was represented as having said that Mr. Zafar Ali was being kept in a dark narrow cell and supplied with jail food though still under trial, from which treatment he had suffered in health. The facts are that like all under-trial prisoners he has been allowed from the first to have his own food supplied him and he has throughout taken advantage of this permission. On admission he was placed in an airy two roomed under-trial cell but is now (instead of being kept in the under-trial ward) allowed the use of a special ward containing 3 rooms with a large compound in a European block. Mr. Zafar Ali's health has in no way suffered from his treatment in jail.

ISHAQ ALI'S CASE.

MAXIMUM PUNISHMENT.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 26.

In concluding his judgment in the case of Ishaq Ali alias Zafar-ul-Mulk, who was charged under sedition section of I. P. C., Mr. Ibbetson, District Magistrate, said:—"After careful consideration of all evidence I am left in no doubt whatever that the theory that the speech was uttered as a warning to the British Government is utterly untenable and that it was a very violent and virulent effort both to bring British Government into hatred and contempt and to promote enmity between Indians and English inhabitants of this country. With regard to the matter of making a statement with itent to cause soldiers to fail in their duty, it is only necessary again to cite the substance of the statement. This is that all troops in Mesopotamia, Palestine, and other dominions of the Khalifa should return in some way or other whether by resigning, taking leave, or any other method and that any Musalman soldier who remains there even for the shortest time will be cast into the deepest part of Hell. Now if Mahomedan troops in Mesopotamia or large proportion of them acted on this direction, which was uttered with all authority which the speaker possessed and with added solemnity of the pronouncement of punishment of consignment to the deepest Hell for those who did not obey and given widest publicity, it would be difficult to over-estimate the complete failure of duty that would be involved. It remains to consider the amount of punishment. The offences are very serious ones in the present condition of India. Accused has shown no sign whatever of contrition and his written statement shows that he is evidently a fanatic. He has for some years owned a Press at which several of the exhibits produced in the case were printed. In these circumstances, I have no hesitation in giving him the maximum terms of imprisonment in my power in addition to substantial fine.

LOYAL TO CONGRESS DECISION.

LAWYERS SUSPEND PRACTICE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 25.

Maulvi Ghulam Mohuiddin, vakil, High Court, and a well-known Congressman has given up practice in pursuance of Non-Co-operation resolution passed by the Congress and the League.

It is stated that Mr. K. Santanam, Bar-at-Law, who defended some of the leaders in Lahore Conspiracy case before the Martial Law Tribunal last year has decided to give up practice as soon as he is able to dispose of his pending cases. Mr. Santanam intends to join Mr. Gandhi in furtherence of Non-Cooperation propaganda and will work on a mere subsistence allowance.

The following communigue is issued:—Intending travellers to or *via* France are again warned that the French authorities at Marseilles are likely to forbid the landing of the persons arriving without a French Visa which should be obtained prior to embarkation.—(A.P.)

Col. J. C. Wedgwood M. P. and Mrs. Wedgwood arrived at the Government House Ganeshkhind on Tuesday.

(Continued from Column 6.)

General Smuts is anxious to regroup the parties in such a way as to counteract the Nationalists movement and to this end he attempted to reconcile the two Dutch elements on a basis of acceptance of the British connection. Having failed in this he has now appealed for an alliance with the Unionists for the formation "of a great Moderate party of South Africans of both races in support of the Union Constitution." It will be a calamity to India if General Smuts' efforts fail for it must be noted that the Nationalists are avowedly anti-Indian and what "little mercies" Indians enjoy at present in South Africa is the charity of the pro-Smuts party.

Egypt.

The Egyptian delegation is expected to arrive here this week. It is reported that the amendments to the Milner proposals, which the envoys carry with them, amount to the complete removal of the protectorate. The reservations include Egypt's treaty-making rights, the terms of the proposed military alliance, Egyptians right to be a party to the capitulation Treaties and the international recognition of independence.

Esher Committee Report.

It is a matter of sincere gratification to note that the Report of the Esher Committee is condemned by all shades of public opinion in this country from "The Times" to the "Communist." The Viceroy during the course of the debate on the Indian Defence Bill expressly stated that the bill was based upon the recommendations of the Committee and the Report says that Mr. Montagu had already got the approval of the Government for the recommendations of the first part. However, it is refreshing to note Mr. Montagu's denial, although he kept quiet until he was challenged by "The Times." The Government of India, under the circumstances, cannot justify the indecent haste with which they have attempted to solve the question on racial lines without giving the public an opportunity to express an opinion on the recommendations of the Committee.

LONDON TOPICS.

Coal War.—Anglo-Russian Agreement.—Ireland—Future of S. Africa.—Egypt.—Esher Report.

(From a Correspondent.)

LONDON Oct. 7.

The most momentous question at present agitating the minds of the Government, capitalists, labourers as well as the general public, is undoubtedly the Coal War and before this letter reaches India, miners will have in all probability, decided the issue. It is needless, therefore, to write about the subject.

Anglo-Russian Agreement.

The policy of the British Government towards the Soviet-if the Coalition had any policy at all in the past was always swayed by the baseless reports of the Bolsheviks downfall and the Soviet Military situation. The trade negotiations between England and Russia which were on the eve of completion when Warsaw was in dangar, were put off as soon as the Soviet Army was compelled to retreat and in the natural course of events the Anglo-Russian Trade agreement shoulad have been an accomplished fact to-day but for the rumours of a revolution in Moscow, and the imaginary collapse of the Soviet Army and the flexible character of the attitude of the Polish Peace Delegation dominated by French imperialism. Therefore, the fact that the signing of the Protocal of an armistice between Russia and Poland synchronises with the accomplishment of the Anglo-Russian agreement is not very surprising. The Russian Government recognises its liability to compensate British subjects in respect of goods supplied and services rendered, including subscriptions for pre-war Russian loans. However it repudiate, its responsibility for advance made by Governments (only) to proceeding Russian Governments during the War. But the Soviet Government declares its willingness to discuss the matter on condition that the Allies recognise the Soviet "regime" and admit their corresponding liabilities including a share of the German indemnity, to which Russia would be entitled in the natural course of events and the damage done to Russia by the Allies in waging an unofficial war for a period of two years. Altogether the situation is more hopeful in this direction and if the Soviet Government is recognised, I hope the Government of India will save the £9,000 aliotted to carry on the anti-Bolshevic propaganda.

Ireland.

Following upou the wake of Lord Grey, leaders of all parties are contributing their quota of condemnation of the present Irish policy and offer "counsels of Despair" of a change in the angle of vision. Lord Morley is for a "long view" while Mr. Asquith advocates an "honest" offer which in his view is the bestowal upon Ireland of the status of "an autonomous Dominion in the fullest and widest sense." Lord Robert Cecil is in favour of granting "fullest possible autonomy", but as a preliminary he emphasises that all forms or "illegal" violence must be suppressed, no matter "what measures may be necessary." On the other hand, King Carson exonerates Ulster and is sure that the Government can only re-establish "law and order" with his help and there will be nothing to complain of when he gets a "free hand". It is the intention of the Labour Party to secure a debate on the Irish question by moving a Vote of Censure on the Coalition Government.

Mr. Cox's—American Democratic candidate-declaration that "Ireland has the right to separate from Great Britain and to establish her own Goverment in any form she pleased" has come like a bomb-shell on the Coalition. Further public opinion in France for that matter in all Europe is far from being palatable to the Coalition taste and the present reign of error in Ireland has definitely challenged he British claim for "liberty and justice" her much advertised traditional instincts.

De Valera, in an interview, while refusing to accept nothing less than soverign ndependence as the basis of negotiations, xpressed his willingness to give Britain the necessary guarantees.

In the meantime Irish reprisals are going on and the "strong displeasure"— in the words of the Government of India—expressed by the Dublin Executive has so far apparently had no effect upon the light hearted "Black and Tans."

It is strongly rumoured that this Irish rock will break the "Coalition" ship—as it has done many a Government before—and a re-shuffling in the Cabinet is widely discussed.

Future of South Africa.

South African parties are divided into four groups: the Unionists (British in race and sentiment), South African (Dutch, pro-British), the Nationalists (Dutch and anti-British) and Labour. The last elections did not give any appreciable advantages to any one of the above parties. However, as the Nationalists, headed by General Herzog, are carrying on an active propaganda for secession from the British Empire,

(Continued in Column 5.)

Correspondence

"DANDA FAUJ."

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S VERSION EXAMINED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I condemn violence on the part of strikers because it injures their cause by depriving them of public sympathy. Organisation is essential to restrain outbursts of violence. From day to day Messrs. Chaman Lal, Pawar, and I have been preaching non-violence to the men on the maidan; and they have responded cordially. The postmen and gas workers are a model for the world. The tramway men are close rivals since organised into a Union. But it is unreasonable to expect them to suffer in silence or abstain from retaliation on unprovoked assailants. Whether intended or not the appearance of the "Danda Fauj" created the impression that violence was going to be the order of the day. This was confirmed when the Fauj acted as shockers out. The atmosphere became surcharged with explosives when they unjustly ejected strikers from the cars which they had every right to use as passengers. Whatever may have been the original intention, it gradually culminated into a deliberate plan to end the strike by bringing matters to a head. The plan of operation as revealed by facts was this:—Some 50 or 60 Pathans armed with Dandas were stationed at the tramway stables opposite the Victoria Gardens. When the strikers were on their way to the meeting they were prevented from going. I suspect the object was to get 40 or 50 unarmed men together and then fall upon them with Dandas; and then for the Police or Military to fire upon them. I saw no armed Police. But I saw six unarmed military men a few yards from the stables seated on a bench. As soon as Mr. Quinn informed me they were military men I recognised them at once as such. Does Mr. Boyd mean to challenge this allegation of mine when he says "there were no armed Police, let alone military out on duty?" If not, how came they there? For what purpose? These are questions that should be answered.

I believe the plan of operation failed firstly because two men were prematurely attacked by the Danda Fauj. One was a Hindu Inspector. Secondly because I appeared on the scene at the nick of time. Mr. Boyd has not got the correct version. It is not true that the men numbered about 150. They were going in twos and threes at most till stopped. I saw the tramway men at the meeting and after the meeting. Not even a dozen of them had sticks—they were walking sticks. Mr. Boyd admits the Pathans "rushed at" the strikers because they thought the strikers "were going to attack them." I have heard that attacking is the best form of defence in military operations. But ordinarily people do not rush to attack when they fear an attack. These fellows would have had a lesson of their life if there were 150 men flourishing sticks. As a matter of fact very little of the stables and Pathans would have remained had we not restrained our men. The sight of a fellow-striker with his head broken had roused the passion of the men. For this reason I remained at the meeting after its conclusion till I saw every man out. We i.e. Mr. Pawar, Mr. Chaman Lal and I, did not allow a single tramway man to go back this way. We sent them home by another way. They could not therefore be at the stables to flourish sticks or throw stones.

I arrived at the stables nearly one hour after the meeting had dispersed. I was waiting all the time at the wadi. My car stopped in front of the stables not "just beyond the stables." There were no strikers anywhere on the way when I came, neither before nor beyond the stables. They were in their homes by that time. When I came near the stables I saw the Pathans rushing not past the tramway stables, but in the opposite direction. I suspect they were disappointed; the tramway men did not come this way. It was these men who turned back when the order "Go Slow" was given. I saw a struggle going on between the Police and the Hooligans. The Police could not control them. I never suspected any possible attack on myself and my friends till I saw some actually rushing to attack us. I am so glad to hear from Mr. Pawar that the Police actually saved our heads by preventing an attack on us from the rear. I am only sorry not one of them has been prosecuted by the Police. The Inspector at the Pydhownie Police station did not offer the use of the telephone. Had he done so we should have ourselves telephoned. As a matter of fact Mr. Ginwalla telephoned from another place. Had the offer been made, Mr. Ginwalla, who was with me at the Pydhownie station, would have telephoned from that place. I did not state that I suspected that the Tramway Company were trying to bring matters to a head in order to justify firing "*with the aid of the Police*" I said with the aid of Pathan hirelings. "Police hireling" was a printer's devil for "Pathan hirelings" as corrected in Tuesday's "Chronicle." I know this method of ending strikes is not likely to be resorted to during Sir George Lloyd's regime as he is decidedly against it as we experienced in the Satyagraha and mill-strike days.

The Hornby Road incident is due to the stupidity of the conductor who insisted on moving on while the huge procession escorting Commander Wedgewood was coming from the opposite side. I witnessed this from the car in which I was with Commander Wedgewood. To prevent any possible attack our own volunteers boarded the cars to prevent others from doing so. When we arrived at the maidan the car with Mr. and Mrs. Wedgwood stood on the roadside in order to give time to the processionists to assemble and take their seats. At this time one Parsi complained to me "See they are going to throw stones." But I saw no stones. Later on, while we were on the platform another Parsi said to me "they are throwing stones." Mr. Pawar at once went to the place and saw stones being exchanged, but only a few. He does not know who began. Next day stones were found in tram cars and removed by the police themselves. After the meeting, at the Maidan I drove home in a friend's motor car by way of Hornby Road and Pydhownie. The men had not yet dispersed. I saw one car held up at Hornby Road and several cars at Pydhownie. There was some quarrel going on between the conductors and some men who were of the same race as our tramwaymen, but they could not have been strikers as they could not have got there from the meeting with the speed of a motor car. All this indicates some organised hooliganism.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Oct. 27.

APPEAL TO AUTHORITIES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—On my return from Poona where I had been on professional business several men came to me complaining that false charges are brought against them and are supported by false witnesses. One has been sent to jail for two months, and two others are arrested. No intimation reaches me from any of the Secretaries with the result that these men are not properly defended. I saw the strikers on the maidan this evening. The tramway men were all without uniforms. On questioning them they replied that they have ceased to put on uniforms because when they have the uniforms on they run the risk of being assaulted or arrested on false charges. They also complain that the disbanded Danda Fauj, being out of work, are giving trouble, but strikers are arrested.

Our Gasworker's men complain that threats of summoning six of them have been given. The fact is that men come among them to break the strike and then carry back false information. Mr. Burch himself told me once that his own men on strike are well behaved. I would implore the Police Commissioner not to drag these men into Court without giving me a chance of investigating.

I think the Tramway Company ought to consolidate the Rs. 5 as bonus into pay. The increase of Rs. 15 in 3 years instead of 18 in 3 years is a trifle. One day's rest in a week has been recommended by the League of Nations and supported by Sir Thomas Holland. The people are all anxious that these strikes should end. If the Tramway Company be as responsive and reasonable as the Petroleum Company this Tramway strike would have ended the first day I interviewed Mr. Quinn. Yours etc.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Oct. 27.

A WORD TO MILL-OWNERS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The atmosphere of Bombay is at present saturated with the spirit of strikes. The struggle going on between Capital and Labour is a stiff one. At a time like the present when relations of Labour to Capital are so strained it would be sound advice to give to the Capitalists that they should do their utmost to keep best relations with their men. The absence of this spirit is clearly visible in the mill industry of Bombay. Ever since the last strike nothing has been done to explain the relations of the Capitalists to the strikers. It is universally known that one of the chief demands of the strikers at the beginning of this year was one month's bonus every year. The millhands fear that, unless they are granted this bonus, they will have to go on strike to get this particular demand carried out. Whilst they are right in demanding this from their stand-point, the question arises whether all the mills of Bombay are in a position to grant this bonus. If not, what has been done by the millowners and managers, who do not expect the present year to be a bumper one to explain to the millhands the reasons why such a bonus cannot be granted. It is quite essential to explain to the millhands in unequivical language that whenever a mill made a certain amount of profit which enabled them to allocate a portion of the revenue for such purposes the bonus demanded would easily be paid to them but in business and trade there is such a thing as profit and loss and however hard the millhands might have worked during the year if the year turned out to be a poor one it did not allow the agents to grant anything in the shape of bonus. The explanation is not one which ought to be put before them just before they go on strike but is one which ought to be impressed upon every millhand concerned in season and out of season. The millhands are certainly endowed with sufficient intelligence to appreciate such a position if they are promised that they could reasonably claim a bonus in proportion to the profits made by the mill but that they should forego it if the Company had suffered a loss in a particular year. This can only be done by constant contact of the agents, managers and other mill authorities with he mill-hands and by showing sympathy with the interests of the millhands by meeting them at least once in three months and looking into their discomfort and disabilities and trying to solve them in a sympathetic spirit and thus creating confidence in them. So long as this spirit of co-operation is absent among the millowners and is confined only to the Chairman's speech at the annual meeting of the Millowners' Association no healthy feeling can be expected to be entertained by the millhands.

It is now rumoured amongst the millhands that if the annual bonus demanded is not to be granted this year, they will have to go on strike. It is believed that some of the mill agents have already begun preparing statements with a view to the distribution of the bonus promised while some of the others are not inclined to grant anything. There is some unrest among the millhands about this and it is feared that by the end of November the millhands will be out. In these circumstances it would be better if all the Millowners took concerted action and decided how they should meet the situation. Instead of allowing the millhands to go on strike for a month or so and then come to terms with them with their additional demands, it would be better if the Millowners announced their decision in a sympathetic manner meeting them at least half way before the millhands are on their way to strike. Yours etc.

G. G. BUNSEE.

Bombay, 23rd Oct. 1920.

INSURANCE COS AND POSTAL STRIKE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I daily learn from the different newspapers that there is a considerable improvement in the Postal Department. But I am quite unable to account for, what improvement in question they have been able to achieve, when I received only yesterday half a dozen letters posted from several mofussil stations in the first week of September. Moreover, it is quite unknown when the postal authorities will advise the mofussil Post Offices for resumption of money order system whilst the condition is amusingly normal, then I don't think the postponement is practicable or 'bono publico.' In this connection, I have to urge that the firms in this City have to experience a lot of inconvenience because of the suspension of money order system which is very unfortunate. In a city like Bombay there are thousands of firms whose business may maintenance depends on the up-country and mofussil and as such if the authorities take no notice of this public cry and if the undesirable practice is continued any longer the situation is expected to become irreparable. Lastly I have to say mine is an insurance firm and, therefore, used to receive heaps of money orders every day but since the strike commenced I have hardly received more than half a dozen. Under the rules of the firm there are certain conditions to proceed on the subscribers' [illegible] their [illegible] insurance [illegible] unfavourable. I have [illegible] myself it is apparent that if the satisfactory arrangements are not complied with soon the public have to undergo heavy losses at the mercy of the postal authorities. Yours etc.

M. HANSRAJ,
[illegible]
The Venus Provident [illegible]

GOVERNMENT AS CAPITALIST.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, "I would earnestly impress upon employers the necessity for a sympathetic consideration of the claims of Labour. It has too often proved the case that employers after a long and ruinous struggle have been forced to concede claims that they might have allowed with honour and with profit as soon as they were presented . . The workers are beginning to demand, not merely the right to live in comfort, but a living interest in their work. This is a claim that must be taken seriously and I see no reason why we should not make our new start abreast of the most advanced European countries. . . . It is essential that machinery should be devised which will re-establish modern conditions, personal contact and good understanding." In this strain his Excellency the Viceroy referred to the Labour problems in the course of his opening speech at the supreme Legislative Council at Simla on the 20th August 1920. Also he suggested the formation of Works Committees as a means to achieve the desired end. It seems, however that the spirit of his Excellency's advice has been lost on the heads of the industries and services which are under Government's control. Government is the greatest capitalist in this country and most of the industries and services which are under Government control are directly and intimately concerned with public interest and welfare. The Railways, the Post, the Telegraph and such other services, which have been 'nationalised' as is claimed by the apologists of bureaucracy, are owned and administered by Government on behalf of the people.

No doubt, the public have indirectly to suffer more or less even during the strikes in mills and factories privately owned, along with the strikers and the owners; but so far as the strikes in services and departments of public utility under Government control are concerned, it is the public only who have to suffer most along with the employees concerned, the owner which Government being impersonal. If the public revenue suffers, ultimately it is the people who have to suffer, for they have to bear the burden, and that in addition to the inconvenience and hardships they have to undergo on account of the dislocation of the services in question caused by the strike.

Now, the question arises, in whose interests the Postal authorities are showing this callousness and obduracy in not conceding the reasonable demands of the men who are now on strike? The fact that the public is being seriously inconvenienced cannot be gainsaid, in spite of the misleading "business-as-usual" report spublished in certain quarters for the purpose of upholding the prestige of the out of date bureaucracy. The people can never be hoodwinked with such dirty tricks and shabby methods. The suffering public is, however, not blaming the strikers. Not only that, but public meetings are being held to express sympathy with the strikers' demands and funds are also being collected to extend support to the strikers in their struggle to obtain justice. The authorities who are trifling with the just and reasonable demands of the strikers cannot plead that they are disregarding the demands in the interest of the public revenue. The people themselves who pay the revenue are willing to pay more, if it is necessary, to enable the department to pay living wages to their employees. If the Postal authorities are so careful in the expenditure of the department, let them first apply the pruning knife to the fat salaries paid to big officers. There is ample scope for economy in that direction.

The people are directly affected by such strikes and the departmental authorities who are mere servants of the people cannot be given a carte blanche to deal with the strikers. The Postal Department is not a privately owned body. The owner in this case is he public and it sympathises with the strikers. Who are, then, these officers to withhold their due from the poor postmen and prolong the sufferings of the public?

The right to demand not only means to live in comfort but also that of having a living interests in their work, is conceded by his Excellency the Viceroy. The postal strikers are only demanding living wages. They resorted to strike after having tried other measures. Is it not the duty of the Viceroy, as head of the Government of the country under whose control the administration of the Postal Department is carried on, to intervene and put an end to the sufferings of the public as speedily as possible? The machinery to which he referred in his speech ought to be set up as early as possible, or the public will have to suffer in a still greater degree every now and then in this tug-of-war between the Government owned concerns and their employees. The public have every right to demand that they shall not be subjected to serious and frequent inconveniences, simply because the vanity of the bureaucrats who are the presiding deities of the departments has to be satisfied. And unless Government set their own house in order they will have no face to interfere, though it is their right and duty to do so, when the public has to suffer in a more or less degree, on account of the callousness and obduracy of the private capitalist towards his employees.

If Government had been really a people's Government it would not have tolerated this state of things,—this injustice, this indifference to the suffering of the public—for a single moment.—Yours, etc.

P. G. K.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

CONGESTION IN POLICE COURTS.

NEED OF EXTRA MAGISTRATES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is high time that the Government of Bombay would see the expediency of Creating one more post of the stipendiary Presidency Magistrates in Bombay to cope with the increasing work in the Police Courts. Till several years ago, it was believed that for a large city like Bombay four Stipendiary Magistrates with proper distribution of the criminal work were enough, but it was found necessary that a portion of the petty work which occupied much of the morning time these Courts could be easily disposed off by J. Ps. if they were appointed Honorary Magistrates, and consequently several morning Courts were established to act under the orders and guidance of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Three were established in 1904 and one more in 1908. Thus there came into existence eight courts four of stipendiary Magistrates and four of Honorary Magistrates to deal with crimes and criminals. The income from fines these Honorary Courts though not anticipated in the beginning has become a source of large revenue to the Government. For instance, the total fines recovered in 1919 came to about Rs. 50,000

Though a large quantity of the original work was thus transferred from the stipendiary Magistrates' Courts to three new Courts, yet it was found that the total work in the Masagaon Police Court nearly doubled the quantity of work in the Esplanade Police Courts. It was a hard lot to convince the Government of the necessity of having Fifth Presidency Magistrate in Bombay and only in 1918 they established by way of experiment only one Court at Dadar and later on after about a year this new Court was made permanent. In the Dadar Court was transferred a portion of the work from within the jurisdiction of the Mazagaon Police Court, and yet there was sufficient work for the two Magistrates at Mazagaon. Thereafter, to suit the convenience of the public, Mazagaon Court work was again divided and only in February last the New Girgaon Court was created, and the Fourth Presidency Magistrate came to preside from Mazagaon Girgaum in a rotten, disgraceful tin-roof building, where he continues to sit and will do so; till the Government is ready with new Court House, and till then the parties will suffer from all sorts of inconvenience and the members of the Bar will have no accommodation worth the name.

This is the state of the several Courts but only those who have got to attend these Courts can say how in recent years criminal work has enormously increased. The Commissioner of Police in his annual report says that crime has increased by twenty per cent. This is as regards his own sphere of cognisable offences. Then what about the increase in private prosecutions also due to increase of population and increase of commerce? Municipal cases form a feature of their own in the Police Courts. Magistrates have to try these cases, whatever their number may be (in any one day, and fines go to the coffers of the Municipality. Sometimes these cases number one hundred to two hundred and the whole list is to be gone through in an hour or two. The introduction of the Rent Act brings with it additional burden on the Magistrates. There are always prosecutions for breach of the Act, and they take away a portion of the Court time, And as a result of all this increase, Police Cases, Motor cases Municipal cases and Rent Act cases on their respective days have got preference over private prosecutions, whether in cognisable offences or non-cognisable ones. They have often to be kept back for trial, unless they are compounded and settled. Otherwise, they are postponed for want of time and irreputably undertrial prisoners are kept in custody in non-bailable offences, for no fault of their own, and some of them after a protracted trial are found innocent and acquitted. Speedy trial there is, but when one day a Magistrate is faced with about a hundred charge sheets, or even twenty, thirty, forty charge sheets, in addition to odd Police cases, some summons cases, some Municipal cases, all on board for the same day, then surely delay is inevitable. Parties come to Court, wait there till the fag end of the day, and then they are asked to come at the next hearing. They again come and again go disappointed. They are tired, neglect to attend and the Court would say that the party has disobeyed the summons and le a warrant issue!

It therefore seems that there is a sad and urgent necessity for more equitable distribution of work, or if need be, for the appointment of an extra Magistrate. Magistrates have often expressed regret that parties are detained or prisoners kept in custody and they are unable to finish the day' board. It is now for the Government to make full inquiries and remedy the grievance. If an extra Magistrate is to be appointed, then the Court room formerly occupied by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon since the transfer to Girgaum is at once available for him. In the interests of the public, it is very desirable that something may be done in this connection at an early date.—Yours, etc.

MOHANLAL M. DESAI.

Oct. 26.

BANDRA ELECTIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The opposition that is now being offered by the Bandra public against the proposal to postpone the municipal elections indicates a healthy spirit towards the advancement of local self-government on popular lines. Mr. Natarajan's proposition to request Government to delay the elections in order to secure increased franchise was carried at the Board Meeting by the casting vote of the President and against the advice of the Assistant Collector that it was not possible for Government to grant the concessions in the manner proposed. In spite of this and to counter-act if possible, the strong public feeling against the proposal, an attempt was made to bolster up "A Public Meeting of Bandra Citizens" for the purpose *inter alia* of petitioning Government to delay the elections. The attempt proved a failure and the meeting ended in a fiasco against the organised opposition of the Bandra Ratepayers' Association and the general body of inhabitants.

The meeting was advertised for Wednesday October 20th at 6 p.m. Mr. K. Natarajan having consented to preside. Ample accommodation was provided with chairs, lights and the customary carpets flowers, etc., in the compound facing the Magistrate's Court on Hill Road. "All were cordially invited to attend" but hardly 30 came including the chairman and the half a dozen residents who had convened the meeting. Mr. H. J. Antia was the only other councillor present on the occasion. On the other hand, the members of the Bandra Rate payers' Association had turned out in large numbers with their Vice-President, Secretaries and Executive Committee and other supporters of the popular demand for holding the elections on November 6th.

Here was "Home Rule" in its practical application—this genuine outburst of the people themselves against the usurpation of their vested rights by a handful of fellow-citizens who were trying to retain their monopoly in municipal government against the wishes of their electors. The motives were obvious and the feeling of the ratepayers was by no means pleasant especially against councillors who had inspired the meeting but had not the courage to attend. The few citizens who represented the latter lost heart at the sight of empty chairs and walked out without holding any meeting and the garland that was intended for the Chairman was fittingly put round the neck of the animal that drove them back to the place whence they came.

The tables were thus turned. The members and supporters of the Ratepayers' Association now held a meeting of their own on the very spot where an insignificant number were to meet to defy public feelings and public opinion. It was here resolved to call a public meeting of the citizens of Bandra under the auspices of the Rate-payers' Association and consider the Resolution of the Municipality and the proposal or postponing the elections. This public meeting took place on Sunday October 24th, and was admittedly one of the largest that had been held in Bandra for many years. It was open to all but not a single councillor out of the eight who voted for the postponement, made his appearance nor did a single citizen call on their behalf to argue and justify their cause. The public would at least have expected the Vice-President of the Bandra Municipality to attend the meeting as he had declared that the complaints and agitation against the Municipal administration was unwarranted and exaggerated and was engineered by interested councillors who had personal squabbles with the President. The Vice-President had also voted against the popular demand for early elections and ought to have attended and publicly justified the attacks he had made in the council hall against the bona fides of his colleagues and the genuineness of the ratepayers' complaints. Why did he not come? Was it fair to have kept away when the people whose civic interests he represented wished to hear both sides and decide on the important questions of municipal franchise and municipal administration? The peoples battle was however worthily fought at the meeting on Mr. Ig. De Monte's grounds by Mr. Vimadalal who presided by Mr. Gupte who represented the Ratepayers' Association, and by Mr. Patwardhan whose outspoken condemnation of the attempt on the part of councillors to postpone the elections was received with enthusiastic cheering. The unanimity and good feeling that prevailed on the occasion should have gladdened the heart of every true lover of Home Rule and Bandra residents will always be proud of the men who met on Sunday evening and exposed the insincerity and hollowness of the proposal to delay the elections under the camouflage of securing increased franchise for the masses.

It should be noted that the Bandra ratepayers have publicly denounced the proposal to secure increased franchise as "a device to cling to office against public opinion" on the part of certain councillors. This is borne out by the fact that the people themselves have not asked for any additional privileges nor are they in a position to avail themselves of the reforms to the extent proposed by Government. For it is well known that Bandra citizens are differently situated as regards municipal work compared with the residents of other district municipalities. For instance in Broach, Surat, Ahmedabad, Poona, Karachi, Sholapur etc. the councillors have a permanent twenty-four hours residence within municipal limits and can look after municipal work on the spot and attend the meetings, etc. at convenient hours. Bandra residents on the other hand have daily business intercourse or occupation in Bombay and a large proportion of the male population has to clear out of the town early in the morning and return late in the evening. Many of the large property owners in Bandra reside in Bombay while the better class of Bandra residents have neither the time nor the inclination for municipal work. What Bandra therefore really wants is an experienced and efficient staff of executive officers under the control of a limited number of honest and energetic citizens and not a battalion of 30 to swell the rank and file of men who have misused their authority to the detriment of public interests. 30 cesspools carts in place of the 20 which the municipality now has would prove more useful than 30 councillors in place of 18 and the public would prefer increased attention towards sanitation, water supply, conservancy, town markets, etc., than increased franchise.

Government should realise that Bandra ratepayers do not require an addition of councillors but a curtailment of those whom they do not want. At any rate the public have the right to expect that Government officials will not allow themselves to be hood winked a second time by the hole-and-corner tactics that bungled the election proceedings of April last.—Yours etc.

A COUNCILLOR.

Bandra Municipality.

SUB-JUDGES' GRIEVANCES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The reference in your issue of the [illegible] under the "Mamlatdars' Grievances" is but one more illustration of your readiness to espouse what you consider to be justice.

As a sympathiser of another Service, I feel bound to appreciate the promptitude with which you ran to the Mamlatdars' succour.

Let me, however, point out that your observation that the work of the Mamlatdar is in no way inferior to that of the second class Sub-Judges' does great injustice to the latter.

Lest I should be misunderstood, I will make it clear that I do not suggest that the Mamlatdars have been given all that they may deserve to have. But I do object to the implication of your observation that the second class Sub-Judges need be treated no higher than the Mamlatdars.

You are clearly ill-informed to class together the work of the two Services. This may perhaps be due to the fact that till recently the second class Sub-Judges received the same pay as the Mamlatdars. The re-organisation lete the second class Sub-Judges' start on Rs. 300 and—leaving aside the question for the moment whether that is fully satisfactory—is welcome in so far as it grants overdelayed recognition to the principle that the starting pay of a second class Sub-Judge ought not to be lower than that of a Deputy Collector.

The work of the Sub-Judge is not done in the lime light and, therefore, perhaps fails to engage adequate notice.

The Mamlatdar collects revenue, raises war loans, finds recruits; his work is, therefore, in one shape or another, always before the Government, on which there is a member who is in touch with the Mamlatdars and their work and is in a position to appreciate. That account is very different from that of Sub-Judges who ungrudgingly bear the intellectual strain in doing their unobstrusive work of dealing justice between parties and who, though they may be shortening their own lives, escape notice. Yet it does not require great penetration to realise that the Judicial Departments have helped as no other service could possibly have helped, to make sure the deep and solid hold which the British Empire has acquired over the minds of the people.

This is clearly due to the very high sense of duty and responsibility uniformly evinced by members of the Judicial service.

This high sense of duty and responsibility was easily possible in their case because they entered their career in service with higher educational qualifications better culture and a broader out-look.

No one will have to move long among people whose opinion counts, before he will realise the higher estimation which is placed on the work of the Judiciary and the larger faith which is imposed in them.

The Public Services' Commission recorded ample evidence testifying to the excellent quality of the work done by Sub-Judges and, if I recollect rightly, they also suggested that, in the warrant of precedence, Sub-Judges ought to rank above Deputy Collectors and ought to be treated some what better as regards pay. It is unthinkable how it could be otherwise.

The minimum educational qualifications required to obtain a Sub-Judge's post are far higher than those required not only in the case of Deputy Collectors. The intellectual strain imposed by a Sub-Judge's work cannot compare with the intellectual strain which a Mamlatdar's duties call for a strain which is held by some to be the reason why a Sub-Judge does no live as old as Mamlatdar. A Sub-Judge begins his service at a more advanced age. It would, therefore, be only reasonable to let a Sub-Judge have some advantage over a Deputy Collector as regards his starting pay; so that a Sub-Judge and a Deputy Collector of the same age in life, may be drawing about the same pay.

The recent re-organisation proposed by Government has already caused disappointment and discontentment among Sub-Judges in that, at 30 years of his age, a Sub-Judge is given the same pay which a Deputy Collector without any examination in law, gets at 25 years; the difference in the rate of flow of promotion admissible and the preclusion of even the most senior Sub-Judge or Assistant Judge from attaining the maximum decreed in favour of a Deputy Collector, have materially added to the disappointment.

That being already the feeling of Sub-

(Continued on next page.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Continued from previous page.)

Judges, they will be further depressed by your observation that their work is the same as tha of Mamlatdars.

You cannot argue that two Services ought to be equally paid because they turn out an equal quantity of work. What service is there, high or low, whose members are not nearly fully occupied? But in spite of that fact, there are bound to be grades of pay. These will depend on the kind and quality of work rendered and on the difference in educational qualifications and culture and a Mamlatdar's equipment in that respect is as much remote from a Sub-Judge's as, say, 2 is from 4.

Let it not be supposed that I class no other work as high as that of the Sub-Judges. If graduates with a degree in law, after about three years' practice, or after three years' probation, of recruited immediately upon their examination, are appointed full time Magistrates, I would certainly wish them to be graded with Deputy Collectors and second class Sub-Judges and paid equally with them. But no question of that kind can arise until "drastic changes in the methods of recruitment." which you suggest, are actually brought into effect. Yours, etc.

JUSTICE.

BACK TO HINDUISM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—I shall esteem it a great favour if you kindly give some space in your widely-read paper for the following:

With great pain I introduce myself to the readers of your paper as one of the members of a community which is called "Christian Koli community." Does the said word "Christian" really mean what it represents? I say it does not. The readers of your paper may not be knowing the ins and outs of the said community, but I, as a member thereof, can tell them what is necessary. I say that in view of their present religious position hereinafter described, they are neither Christians nor Hindus. What a pity it is! However, it is a matter of consolation to me that it was no fault of mine that I was born of my dear parents in that community.

My community has its population of about 10,000 of people including men, women and children and they are from time immemorial living in groups in different places in the City and island of Bombay and its suburbs as far as Bassein and Virar.

Originally, our forefathers were Hindus but, about two centuries ago some of them were forcibly made Christians by the Christian invaders and some of them were made Christians simply because they had drunk water from the village wells in which the Christian invaders had put pieces of bread overnight. Some of the people were believed to have been made Christians simply because the Christian priests had sprinkled water upon them What a lawful cermony it was! I think the Christian Missionaries at that time had their own law of Justice, Equity and Conscience. In this manner those who were caught in the clutches of the Christian invaders were made Christians and those who escaped from the invaders remained Hindus and their children now known as Hindu Kolis are now enjoying the full benefit and comfort of Hinduism. Undoubtedly, the said conversion was only social and religiously nominal. Our forefathers and we their children have since then preserved the hearts of Hinduism in the privacy of our Homes quite voluntarily. We go to churches on compulsion and follow Hindu worship quite voluntarily and the result thereof now is that 90 per cent of our people observe and keep up 90 per cent of rites of Hinduism. I generously throw only 10 per cent in favour of Christianity just because we compulsorily go to churches unavoidably for baptism, marriages and funerals.

As far as possible, we observe every thing of Hinduism and what not"? We daily perform Tulsi Puja, idols puja. We keep fast on and observe all the Hindu holidays. We read Hindu religious books (grouths) in annually bring Ganpati and Gowri at home for Puja. We occasionally perform Satyanarayan Puja and invite our Hindu brothers to make Bhajan and make it a success. For worship we visit Hindu temples where we are allowed to worship. We go on pilgrimage at, scraed places of Hindus such as Karla Caves, Jejuri, Dehu, Alandi, Pandharpur, Nasik, Benares and to so many other places from Rameshwor in the South to Badrinarayan in the North. Those of our Hindu brothers who are well acquainted with us, our affairs, our mode of living and our love for Hinduism, do not at all take any objection to our doing these things and to our visiting their temples and sacred places but on the contrary they offer their help and render their services towards our consolation and make it a success.

As regards our mode of living I say that none of our Hindu brothers has hesitated and none will hereafter hesitate in dealing with us. Our homes are as good as those of other Hindu brothers. Those who are on visiting terms with us may testify to it better. As regards our food, interdinings and intermarriages we are concerned only with ourselves and have absolutely no direct or indirect connection whatsoever with the other Christian people of different communities.

Owing to our love of Hinduism we the poor and innocent people are awfully terrified whenever the Christian priests come to our residential quarters. Our position then becomes unlimitedly ridiculous when we are found struggling hard to hide and conceal our Hindu idols and Hindu pictures hung in the walls in our rooms. In short our position before the Christian priests at the time. becomes such as can only better be imagnied than described. The Christian priests remove our Hindu idols with insult and provocation and dispose of them in the way they like and we helpless people cannot prevent them from doing so far fear of being ecclesiastically punished under the powers vested in them. If we had made up our mind to renounce Christianity, where was the entrance to Hinduism for us to take shelter of? This idea subsided our vigour so much so that we had no hopes nor had we any idea or dream as to whether the new door to Hinduism would be available to enable us to return to Hinduism—the true and beloved religion of our forefathers.

About a century ago some of our people owing to the "zoolum" of Christian priests discarded Christianity, formed a group and began to call themselves Hindus without going through any religious or ony formal or official ceremony of any kind. The children of these people are now living in a group at Chendni Koliwada at Thana. In the begining they were not allowed to worship in the Hindu temples but they lost no time in building "Dattatraya" and "Vithoba" temples of their own for their own worship. I sincerely congratulate these people for the wises descretion used by their fathers and grandfathers in discarding Christianity.

None of our Shankaracharyas has done any thing towards readmitting the converts into Hinduism. All of them slept over the matter and God knows when they will be awakened to their just and proper senses. If any converts applied to them for readmission into Hinduism the Shankaracharyas turned deaf ears to them. The old time and old ideas have now disappeared to some extent and new ones have come to flourish in their place and stead. Every thing is being improved and our Hindu brothers are being awakened to their just and proper senses. For the purpose of establishing the empire of Hinduism on sound footing and principles, some Hindu people of noble thoughts have three years ago started the Hindu Missionary Society which is well organised and well recognized and hundreds of Converts have already taken and thousands more will hereafter take the best advantage of the entrance to Hinduism through the said Society which is now a blessing to us all concerned.

In view of the present state of circumstances and in view of the fact that we are neither Christians nor Hindus seriously moved in our community for a decision on the question "whether we can or cannot possibly be either fully Christians or fully Hindus." This question has created a sensation in the whole of our community and in the groups of our Hindu brothers and that of the Christian authorities. The material points at issue in this question were fully explained to and freely discussed by the members of our community. As far as possible unanimous verdict on the question was demanded but we could not come to any definite conclusion for the following reasons. Our general opinion was temporarily split up owing to some mischievous tactics that were played by some middle men at the instigation of the Christian Priests. On the one hand, we were holding meetings to discuss and decide the said question and on the other the Christian priests were doing their level best in executing their missionary work by having private interviews with some of our people at our homes and by offering to do many good things for us that we may hereafter require, but these interviews could not in the least produce any temptation on our minds. On the contrary our people courageously took the Christian priests right and left for their past ill treatment they had given to us. Some of our daring people on the face of the Christian priests flatly refused to remove our Hindu idols from our homes.

Inspite of our failure to return unanimous verdict on the said question, we have now decided it as under:—

(1). Some of our people fully expressed their opinion that they would prefer to be fully Hindus rather than to be fully Christians. (2). Some of our people preferred to follow both the Christian and Hindu religions simultaneously as they have been doing from times immemorial. (This is due to illiteracy). and (3). Some of our people preferred neutrality awaiting an opportunity to stand by the side of the majority. (This is due to weak conscience).

The only point worth considering is that none of our people are prepared to discard Hinduism and to remove from their homes the Hindu idols which they voluntarily and most sincerely worship. Decidedly this point is deadly against the principles of Christianity and so far as it is concerned, there is no alternative for the Christian priests but to keep quiet permanently with their faces down. The freedom of our religion is the freedom of our conscience and it is our birth right to have it. So long as there was no way to return to our original religion we remained as slaves and quietly tolerated the ill-treatment we received from the Christian priests. What we want now is the freedom of our religion. Now we cannot be tempted in any way as babies are for sweetmeats. We shall follow our own conscience and do what we like the best.

Our women are more eager than ourslves to return to Hinduism as soon as possible just because they have to remove their Sowbhagya Kumkuma Tilak from their foreheads whenever they happen to go to churches on compulsion and to apply it again on coming out. Our voluntary and sincere observance and performance of the rites of Hindnism are equivalent to our committing "sins" according to Christianity and "Memitorious Acts" according to Hinduism. If that is so, why we should now follow Christianity and commit the "sins?" and why should we not embrace Hinduism and get both the fruits and flowers together with one throw of a stone.

In view of the aforesaid circumstances and in view of what has transpired in the discussion of the said question amongst the said members of our said community it has been seriously suggested that some of the people of our community should take a lead in renouncing Christianity and embracing Hinduism and should set an example for the others to follow. I am strongly of opinion that in the event of our doing so, this Tug of War between Christianity and Hinduism will completely end in favour of Hinduism in the long run. To bring its speedy end, co-operation is needed from all the Hindu brothers especially from Thalkar and Gaokar Hindu Kolis in the midst of whom we are living. In this matter I expect to get help and co-operation from every corner and from every one of our Hindu leaders and Nation builders. If this is the case as it stands, I will be the last man to lose such a golden opportunity of taking the lead and to win a success which is entirely within my reach.

Under the circumstances, I have finally decided to renounce Christianity and to return back to Hinduism the true religion of my forefathers with my free will and pleasure.—Yours etc.

A. J. NAKHWA.

Mandvi, Koliwada, Bombay, Oct. 14.

WORKERS' BANK.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, Workers of Bombay have organised themselves in Unions but it is surprising that they have not thought of establishing their own Banks. The suggestion is entirely essential as every pie deposited in the Capitalist Banks gives the Capitalist class more economic advantages. The workers Bank should receive for deposits money of the workers, of their sympthisers, labour Union, and the funds of the cooperative institutes, and organizations of the kind. Only in this way can the workers make use of the collective power of their money against the attacks of their enemy in the economic and political field. Housing is the most vital need of the day and the workers' Bank could lend money for building purposes. I hope the workers and their leaders will see the desirability of inaugurating a system of Workers' Bank.—Yours, etc.,

K.

REPLY TO A QUERY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—With reference to "Mesram's" Qutry in to-day's issue of the "Chronicle," I give the required information, below.

THE SECRETARY,
Indian Information Bureau,
1400, Broadway,
New York, City,
U. S. A.

Yours, etc.,
M. C. MALKANI.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

A VOTER'S REQUEST.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—By almost every Post from Bombay, I am getting letters from my friends asking me for my votes at the ensuing elections. In order to avoid trouble to them and other candidates, I beg you to favour me with a corner in "The Chronicle" to inform all concerned that I am not going to exercise the franchise at all.—Yours, etc.

S. S. SETLUR.

Bangalore, Oct 22.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A Karachi message October 25th states that the strike in the "Daily Gazette" Press ended at noon, to-day, the men returning to work unconditionally.—(A.P.)

* * * * *

A Lucknow message October 25th states that the Kheri murder appeal came up for hearing in the Judicial Commissioner's Court to-day and has been postponed to to-morrow.—(A.P.)

* * * * *

Increase of pay for the subordinate staff, Land Records and Settlements Department is announced in response to a memorial. A few surveyors recently struck in the Bassein district owing to delay in dealing with the memorial but most of them resumed work soon after. Increases are of substantial character and take effect from 1st March, 1920.—(A.P.)

* * * * *

With reference to the Associated Press message regarding settlement of disputes between Madras and Mysore Governments over the Kannambadi Dam question, the Private Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore wires stating that the settlement in telegram is premature and incorrect. So far only the preliminary discussions have taken place between the technical officers of the two Governments and certain conclusions have been arrived at, which must necessarily Governments.

Telephone No. 2560.

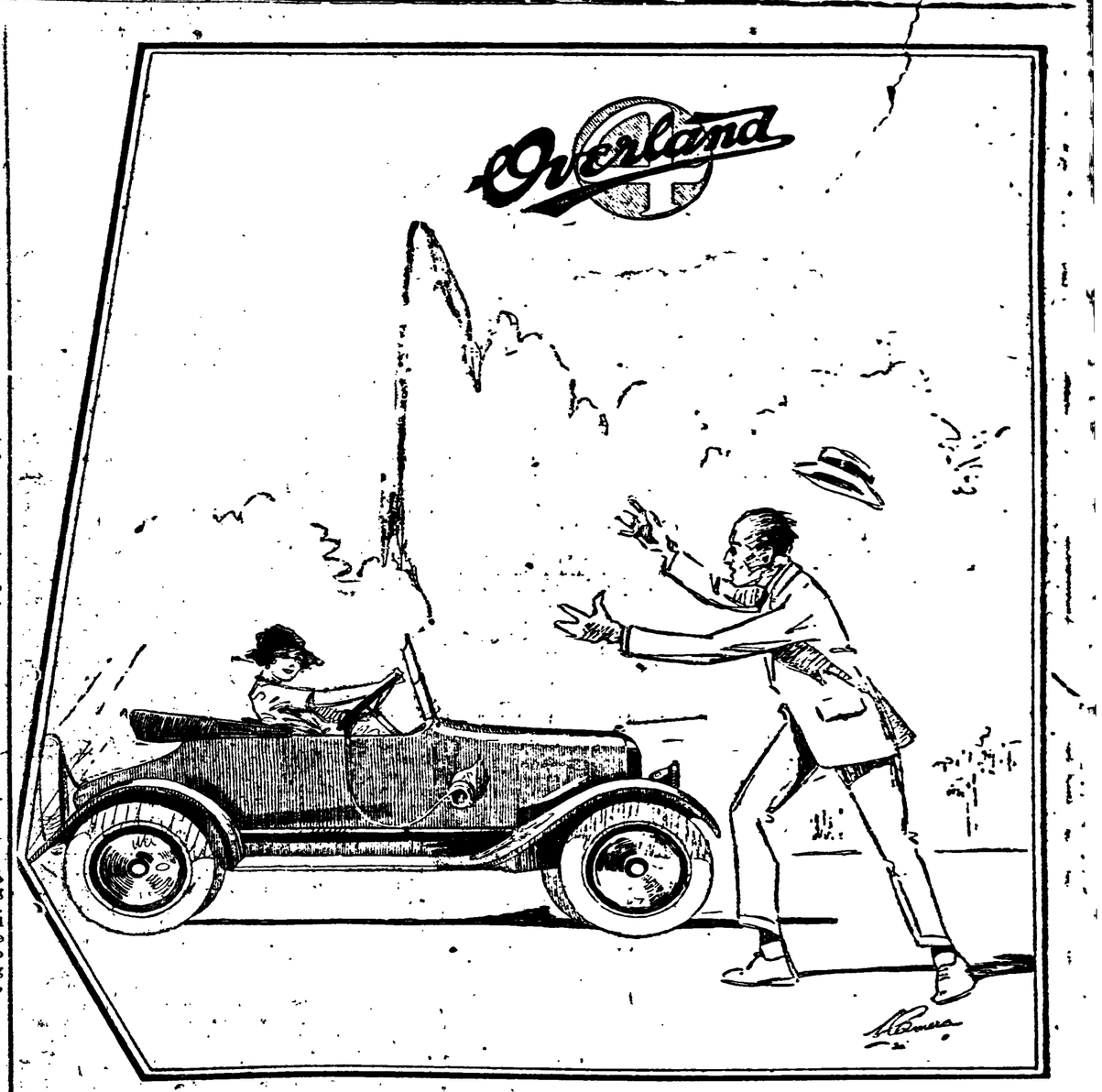
NEVER TOO LATE TO CONSULT

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

F.C.A.A. (London), F.INC.C.A.,
Public Accountants and Auditors
On any point regarding,

EXCESS PROFITS DUTY
INCOME TAX
& SUPER TAX

Offices
Post, Homji Street, Hanuman Building, BOMBAY.



He—"For Goodness sake Louise, Don't Back up against that Margin Line or you'll fall out of the picture!"

"SHE—Don't Worry Herbert—The Three—point suspension Springs will Save me and the car when we land!"

Our First Genuine Clearance Sale

Commencing from Thursday 28th October to Sunday 8th November 1920.

ASTOUNDING VALUES

Enormous Reductions in all Departments.

White Gauze Under Shirts 10 per Doz.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY TO BUY.

Suit Cases Kalyan Bags at reduced prices,

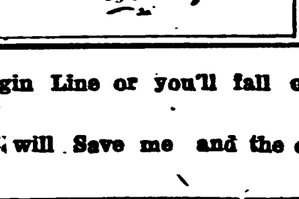
SALE DISCOUNT SALE

12½ %

ON ALL GOODS'

BARGAINS TO INTEREST YOU

TWILL SHIRTS Rs. 2 each.	COTTON VESTS Rs. 9 per 3.	FELT HATS.	HANDKERCHIEF Rs. 1-10 ½ Doz.
SOCKS Rs. 1-4 for 3 pairs.	TIES Rs. 2-8 per 3.	Waist coats Rs. 4-8 each.	COLLARS SOFT Rs. 1-5 ½ Doz
SAREES	DHOTERS	SCARVES	SHAWLS
PERFUMERY	BRUSHES	UMBRELLAS	WALKING STICKS.



Boots and Shoes a speciality.

Such as Bangalore, Hungarian, Zaveri, etc.

ALL READYMADES, AND REMNANTS TO CLEAR.

DOORS OPEN from 8 a. m. to 11-30 a. m. & 2 p. m. to 8-30 p. m. DAILY.

The Shanghavi Stores

Lakheri Building, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY No. 4.

When the Air is oppressive

nothing is more refreshing and invigorating than LUCE'S Eau-de-Cologne sprinkled on the handkerchief or hands and sprayed about the room.

Always keep a bottle of LUCE'S by you for daily use in the bath room or sick room, at the theatre, and when visiting or travelling.

LUCE'S

ORIGINAL Jersey

EAU-de-COLOGNE

LUCE'S Lavender Water,
LUCE'S Exquisite Flower Perfumes,
LUCE'S Jersey Heather Perfume,
and Toilet Requisites.

FROM ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

Famous since the early days of Queen Victoria.

BRITISH and BEST.

SWARAJYA SABHA

BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS.

In pursuance of the Resolutions of the special Indian National Congress and the All India Moslem League sessions, the work of collecting signatures in Bombay city for Boycott of Councils is going on in full swing but as there is a very large number of voters to be approached, gentleman, who are desirous of assisting in this work during their liesure time are earnestly requested to come during office hours to the

SWADESHI SABHA

(KRISHNA BLDG. FORT,)

to receive instructions.

Burnett Motor Tyres

MANUFACTURED BY

The Burnett Motor Tyre & Rubber Company

Trowbridge ENGLAND

These tyres are only constructed of those materials which have proved themselves to be best suited to their purpose; the greatest care is taken in selection, and all [illegible] has to pass the most stringent tests before being approved for use.

PRICES MODERATE

DISTRIBUTING AGENTS

ESSOOFALLY MAHOMEDALLY & Co.

18, Bhusari Maholla

(Near Crawford Market) BOMBAY.

GROOVED PATTERN.

Large Stock

of Tools, Pumps, Elec. Lighting Sets

MACHINERY

Engines, Lathes, Chucks, Drills, etc

50, Churchgate Street, Fort. BOMBAY;

Clubwalla & Co.,

COTTON TRADE.

A RUINOUS SCHEME.

BOMBAY BROKERS' STRONG PROTEST.

An urgent general meeting of the members of the Bombay Cotton Brokers Association was held on Monday in the Hall of the Association, at Marwari Bazaar, to express their opinion on the new scheme being considered at present by the Cotton Contracts Board. Mr. Dwarkadas Tricumdas presided.

The President said they had assembled at Colaba on a previous occasion when they had decided that the Cotton Contracts Board wanted to meet a deputation of the traders to discuss the scheme; whereupon a deputation of forty-two members from amongst them was appointed to meet the Board, but there were certain matters that would ruin them. A deposit of Rs 50,000 was asked from them as a security, which was a blow to their trade. So it was their duty to raise a protest against the new scheme and refrain from giving their consent to it. They should refer the matter to His Excellency the Governor by a telegram saying that, since the war was over, there was no need of a security and why should the scheme not be abandoned? They should try their best to defend themselves, so that no loss might entail to their profession.

Mr. Dulerai, said Government had formed an Association under the name of the "East India Cotton Association, Limited," by which they desired to acquire any property of any Association carrying on business in any part of India and to establish it in Bombay. The other objects were to manage the rooms of the Cotton Exchange in Bombay and to build warehouses and manage them, as well as to establish a bank and to establish an insurance business.

Resolutions.

The following resolutions were then passed unanimously:—

That in the opinion of this meeting the new scheme submitted for our consideration by Mr. Anandilal Poddar at the suggestion of the Cotton Contracts Board, is most undesirable, unacceptable and objectionable as the same is calculated to prove highly prejudicial to the best and vital interests of the cotton trade of Bombay in particular and the whole of India in general, and further requests Mr. Anandilal Poddar to convey the above opinion to the Cotton Contracts Board.

That this meeting hopes and requests Mr. Anandilal to express his personal opinion to the Cotton Contracts Board in accordance with the opinion of this meeting and try his level best to oppose this scheme.

Mr. Anandilal assured them that he would oppose the new scheme to the best of his ability and would express his opinion to the Board.

Mr. Dulerai said the new scheme had not been forwarded Officially by the Board to their Association. The scheme would run their trade and they should forward its translation to various places in India, where there are Cotton Associations, and ask them to explain it to their members and tell them that they should raise a protest against it. They should also send petitions to Government opposing it and hold a conference of the cotton traders in Bombay to get it abandoned by the Board.

It is understood that Yokohama Specie Bank is continuing its big business in the Export of rupees to Shanghai to be melted into Specie.—(A.P.)

Sir Harcourt Butler will visit Allahabad from 29th October to 3rd November and again on 21st November.—(A.P.)

ROSES! ROSES!! ROSES!!!

12 Splendid H. P. & H. T. Roses, 2-years-old established plants for immediate flowering every one different and correctly labelled, suitable for Exhibition Garden Decoration and cutting, Rs. 18; 24; ditto, Rs. 35, 36 ditto; Rs. 50. Wire or write at once

GREAT BENGAL NURSERY, MERIYAM.

O D SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

We resharpen Gillette Clemak & Auto Durham, etc., Blades keen as new at Re. 1-2 doz. Under six, As. 2 each. "O. K." Safety Razor with 5 Blades Re. 1-4-0, Extra Blades Re. 1-8, per 10 Gillette Blades stropp Rs. 11 each. All Post free. MATHEWS, Co. 86 Medows St., (Opp. Cornaglia), Bombay.

FRESH STOCK

Received of Primus and Optens Stoves. Dr. Mallick Patent Ic-Mic Cook criterion and enamelled 1, 2, 3, 4 wick Stoves Electric Stoves and Irons.

D.D. Deshvatti & Co

275, Hornby Road;

THE IONIC PHARMACY THE STANDARD CHEMICAL WORKS.

Fever Drops (144 doses)	1-0-0	Neo-Thymoline, (best organic antiseptic for gargles)	0-14-0
Germicide (general preventive)	0-10-0	Cologne Water (First quality 3 oz. net)	1-0-0
Disinfecting fluid pint bottle	1-0-0	Cod-liver Oil Emulsion	1-8-0
Influenza solution	0-10-0	Universal Embrocation	1-0-0
Liver solution	1-4-0		
etc., etc.		etc., etc.	

Can be had of Messrs I. G. Gajjar & Co. & Amersey Khimji & Co. C. Market.

For further particulars write to:— M. J. GAJJAR,

22-24 C. P. STREET, near HONGKONG BANK, FORT, BOMBAY.

Common Sense Rat Exterminator.

(TRADE MARK REGISTERED.)

Phone No. 2081. Telegrams: INSTALL—Bombay

Beware of spurious preparations cheap but absolutely worthless bearing names which are colourable imitation of the Registered Trade Mark only meant to mislead.

Insist upon demanding the Common Sense Rat Exterminator.

THE FATAL BANQUET

The food which the rodent is so eagerly devouring, is COMMON SENSE Rat Exterminator. This paste not only clears a building of rats and mice but by drying up the carcases absolutely prevents the unpleasant results attending the use of interior preparations.

Common Sense Rat Co., Toronto, London, Bombay, Tokio, Buenos Ayres, Buffalo and Australasia.

DAMAGE BY RATS.

Vide the "Times of India" of October 2nd, 1919.

"Rats and Mice are responsible for 60 Crores of Rupees worth of damage annually."

"Rats and Mice Destruction Bill about to become Law in Great Britain"

"The Rat is the most expensive of all the animals maintained by men."

"A single Rat consumes food worth Rs. 4 every year."

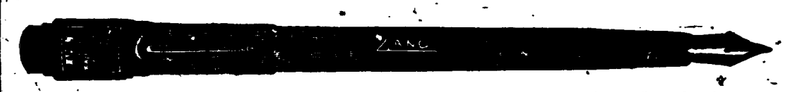
"Owners, Occupiers of land, Builders, Ships and other Vessels liable under the said Act to a Fine of £20 for neglecting to take necessary and reasonable steps to destroy Rats and Mice, and to prevent infection."

STOCK AT ALL CHEMISTS.

Common Sense Rat Exterminator Stores,

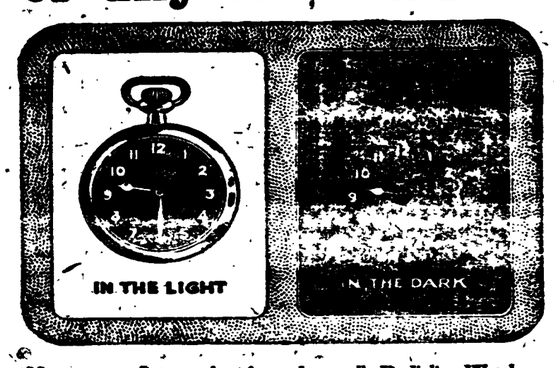
J. N. Petit Institute Building, Hornby Road

(Entrance from Napier Road), Fort, BOMBAY.



ZANGI Pen Rs. 6-4. Calender Clip complete As. 8. Spare Calender As. 4.
Zangi Dry Compressed Inklets per dozen Blue As. 2, Red, Green or Purple, As. 3.
You need ZANGI, the latest Improved Fountain Pen. Its large 14ct. gold nib with permanent iridium point and improved ZANGI feed ensure steady smooth and easy writing. Never leaks blots. Order to-day V.P. on 7 days approval.
FACTORY SALES COMPANY, (11) Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

"The Watch that does not Quit at Sundown—or any other time."



HERE are photographs of an Ingersoll Radiolite Watch—in daylight and in the dark. In daylight it shows the time just like any other watch; at night the hands and figures glow and show the time clearly.

The hands and figures are made of Radium—a wonderful new substance containing real radium. And it is the presence of real radium that makes them self-luminous. So the hands and figures of Ingersoll Radiolite Watches glow for years—as long as the watch lasts—without ever having to be exposed to the light.

Ingersoll Radiolite

The "Radiolite" grade of luminous material is used exclusively on Ingersolls, which are sold by leading stores and shopkeepers throughout the world.

There are Ingersoll models from Rs. 45 down to Rs. 10.

ALL GENUINE Ingersoll WATCHES HAVE NAME ON DIAL WHICH IS THE GUARANTEE OF RELIABILITY AND ACCURACY.

If any difficulty in obtaining, send for Illustrated Catalogue to:—
INGERSOLL WATCH CO., LTD.,
178, Regent Street, London, W. 1, England.

Treacher & Co.

CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS,

Wines Stores Provision and General Merchants,

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Branch at Cumballa Hill.

Try Beaver Brand Dutch Light Lager Beer, the best on the Market.

Paul Ruinart & Co.

Best Quality Champagne.

Remember . .

The "EMPIRE"

is all

BRITISH MADE.

The No. 2, Model

Costs Rs. 330 with metal case.

The Product of British Materials, British Skill & British Labour and as SUCH must appeal to every citizen of the British Empire.

Empire Typewriter Agency,

281, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

GERMAN MADE

DIXI

Motor Lorries

RUN ON

KEROSINE

Best for all Roads

Best for all Purposes

3½ TON TRUCKS

Ready for delivery with bodies built

Sole Agent:—

NARANDAS V. DOSSA

C. 14, Hammam, Street,

Fort, BOMBAY.

SCHUKIR

LETTER FILES

Are the best for all sorts of office purposes.

They can be conveniently used even in the Filing Cabinets.

SCHUKIR FILES

OPEN

LIKE A BOOK.

Easy to File Letters

and

SAFE TO KEEP THEM

SOLE AGENT

NARANDAS V. DOSSA

C 14 Hammam Street,

BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

SILK SUITING CLOTH
For one suit at Rs. 12, 20, 28, and 40

LADIES' STOCKING
of Mercerised Silk at Rs. 21 per doz.

KHAKI CYCLING HOSE
of cotton at Rs. 12 and 18 per doz.

PLAIN BENARSI SARI
5 yds. x 44 ins.
of Fine and Superior quality at Rs. 85

Shri Krishna & Co.,
Cai Ghat, BENARES CITY.

MARTIN'S
PERIOL & STEEL PILLS
(for Ladies)
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies..... Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their wonderful sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/-.
Sole Prop. S. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON ENGLAND.

BEFORE—AFTER
How one man lost his worried look.

MANY a man feels worried without quite realizing the cause. His world is a dull, dim and grey one, and he is always straining to see. That's how the lines and wrinkles come. Good glasses, which "clear up everything" are like coming out of mist into sunshine to any such person, and the ease they bring is soon reflected in a happier expression. But you can't get the best out of glasses without highly skilled optical service.

CONSULT
Lawrence & Mayo, Ltd.

Head Office: 19, New Oxford St., LONDON.
Branches in the East: CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, DELHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LUCKNOW, SIMLA and RANGOON.

FANCY FITTINGS

and Sanitary Ware of every discription.
We instal bath tubs, wash-basins and drainage at competitive rates. Estimates Free.
50 Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.
CLUBWALLA & Co.,

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDINGS
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
Engineering and Surveying instruments, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS
Price List Free on Application

Blame It on Your Nerves

Nervous, weak and excitable people are [illegible] headache, neuralgia, hysteria, sleeplessness and experience over-excitement and worry and anxiety over almost any little cause. A safe and efficient remedy for such conditions to give you rest and strength and so prove a true nerve tonic is Prof. James' Electro Tonic Pearls. Rs. 2-4 per box of 40 Pearls, by V. P. P. free.

Anglo-Indian Drug & Chemical Co.
Juma Musjid, BOMBAY.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 31st December 1911.)

BRANCHES—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Jharia and Lyallpur.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL (30-6-20) ..... Rs. 49,99,400
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 free January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
Deposits for Rs. 5,000 and above are received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

Wana-Ranee Regd
The Perfume of Ceylon

Wana-Ranee is the latest triumph of the perfumer's art. A scent which recalls the spice-laden breezes of its native home, fragrant with the perfume of many flowers. Sweet and lasting, its fascination will increase with use.

The Wana-Ranee series of toilet aids is most complete. They consist of Perfume, Hair Lotion, Toilet Water, Brilliantine, Dental Cream, Face Powder, Toilet Cream, Soap, Bath Crystals, Sachets and Cachous. Every article is of the best quality and all have the delicious fragrance of the original perfume.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

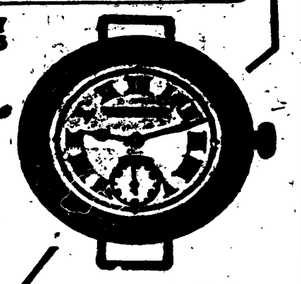
Beware of imitations. Insist on having the original made by

J. GROSSMITH & SON
DISTILLERS OF PERFUMES NEWGATE ST. LONDON

WEST END "SOWAR" WRIST WATCH
GUARANTEED TWO YEARS

Gilt half plate movement jewelled with 15 rubies, compensation balance, double roller and tempered steel hair spring; straight line lever escapement with pivots ruby polished. White enamel dial with bold figures and seconds hand. Well finished, dust and damp proof case with extra thick crystal glass.

ORDINARY STYLE
NICKEL SILVER...Rs. 37
STERLING " ... " 45
EITHER PATTERN SAME PRICE



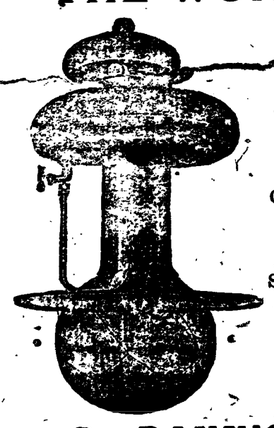
NEW PATENT STYLE.

The prominent features of our "Sowar" watches are their ability to withstand the roughest usage that can reasonably be expected of a watch, and their unfailing reliability as timekeepers.

Write for our illustrated list, sent post free

WEST END WATCH Co.
373, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY. | 14, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

ALADDIN
THE WONDERFUL LAMP.



Under Improved Model
800 C. P. & 1,600 C. P.
THE BRILLIANT KEROSINE ARC LAMP.
Self-contained
for Railways, Municipalities,
Clubs and Messes, Large Institutions and Halls.
Highly Recommended for Theatres and places of Amusements.
Steady, Shadowless, Light, Simplicity in Construction—Small Oil Consumption.
PUBLIC ILLUMINATION LAMPS.
Sole Agents in India:
BARMA AND CEYLON.

S. BANNISTER & CO., LD.,
THE LAMP WAREHOUSE,
59, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Sovereign Remedies
FOR
POPULAR USE.

JAMROOI	For Influenza, Malaria and all fevers.
EMBROCATION	For Rheumatism, stiffness of joints, Invaluable to Sportsmen.
PECTORIAL SYRUP	For colds, coughs, asthma, etc.
SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHATE OF LIME	For coughs, colds, chronic consumption and wasting diseases.
PILE PILLS AND OINTMENT	For bleeding and blind piles.
PURGING TABLETS	Cleanses bowels. No gripping pain.
PHOSPHOROUS AND DAMIANA PILLS	A nerve and mental tonic.
SILVER FERRO PHOSPHODYNE PILLS	A powerful nerve tonic.

Tooth-ache drops, ear drops, santaline capsules and other patent medicines carefully prepared under the supervision of an experienced and qualified staff.

Charitable dispensaries and philanthropic Institutions and Agencies given special concessions.

Wholesale dealers given liberal commission.

We stock all Mulford's preparations as also Soaps and Toilet Requisites, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Dietic Preparations, and Medicated Wines.
All stock fresh and sold at Moderate Prices.

FOSTER AND SONS,
Dispensing & Manufacturing Chemists,
PAREL ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

The Sufferings of the SICK-BED

CAN be allayed, and health, happiness and strength CAN be got once again. Disease-stricken person NEED NOT suffer any longer. Hope comes back to the hopeless. Peace comes again to sufferers. And you CAN enjoy perfect health once more. Good look, good spirits and good cheer will be yours for a small cost. There is one sure cure for nearly all human and animal diseases. It is

"AMRITDHARA" THE WONDER-CURE FOR ALL DISEASES.

"AMRITDHARA"
—CURES—
Acidity Asthma
Bronchitis
Cholera Coughs
Dysentry
Earache
Fevers of all kinds out
Insomnia
Jaundice
Kidney disease
Lumbago Malaria
Nausea. Horrhea
Pneume
Sciatica, colds
Ulcers
Vomiting,
Wounds,
etc., etc., etc.

—HAS GOT—
more than 24,000 unsolicited testimonials from all parts of the world. Every day we are getting scores of such testimonials. Our free book will interest you. Ask for it to-day. A copy will come to you by return.

The most marvellous miracle of the day in the Pharmacopea of Hindu Medicine-world has now been given to the world by the learned Pandit Thakur Datta Sharma Kavi Vinod Vaidya Bhushan Vaidya of Lahore. Amritdhara is now a household word in thousands and lakhs of homes. Doctors, Hakeems and Vaidyas prescribe it for all diseases. Amritdhara not only cures human diseases, but also those of animals and birds. Most wonderful is its power. Try a bottle at once and have a Phial ready for use. Delays are dangerous.

Write to-day.
Price per Phial, Rs. 2-8 only. Sample Annas 8.
WRITE FOR OUR **FREE** *DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET.*

Manager, Amritdhara Pharmacy, Amritdhara Buildings,
Amritdhara Road, Amritdhara Post Office, LAHORE.
(Only postal and telegraphic address:—Amritdhara 1, LAHORE).
Bombay Agent:—Messrs. GULAMHUSEIN VALLYMOHAMED DEVJI,
173, Khoja Mohalla, Mandvi, BOMBAY.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.